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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 181 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Congress Prestige Must Be Maintained

Malaviya-Aney Group Agrees

No Non-Congressmen As Candidates

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY MUST BE DEMONSTRATED

CONGRESS CAMP, BENARES, July 31.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney met the members of the Working Committee this morning to discuss with them for three hours ways and means of avoiding bitterness, acrimony and clashes in the matter of putting up candidates for theforthcoming elections.

While no definite agreement has been reached, it is stated that a sort of understanding has been arrived at, whereby bitterness and clashes would be avoided, Congress prestige maintained, and national solidarity in the matter of the rejection of the White Paper demonstrated.

NO SETTING UP OF RIVAL CANDIDATES.

It is learnt on reliable authority that although both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney could not see eye to eye with the Congress Working Committee and Parliamentary Board in the matter of their attitude towards the Communal Award and they are reluctantly forced to break away from Parliamentary Board, Pandit Malaviya will not set up any non-Congressman as candidates on behalf of his party.

KEEP UP CONGRESS PRESTIGE

It is also stated that Pandit Malaviya will strictly see to it that while his candidates contest the elections against Congress candidates put up by Parliamentary Board, they keep up the Congress prestige and fight the Government side by side with the Congress Party on all matters affecting national interests and help to demonstrate national solidarity.

In view of this, no serious conflict is expected at the elections between official Congress candidates and those put up by Pandit Malaviya.—A.P.

MALAVIYA'S RESIGNATION IS ONLY BEGINNING OF TROUBLE

Fighting Communal Award Alone Without Striking At Basic Cause Will Not Improve Situation, Says Dr. Mahomed Alam

Dr. Mahomed Alam has issued the following statement:—

The resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney from the Congress Parliamentary Board have not come to me as a surprise. I anticipated this situation with certainty and much more, the confusion in the Congress camp which is to follow.

The Congress has to take a much bolder step to eradicate communalism, if any progress is to be made on the national lines. The Congress had no business, in my humble opinion, to accept anti-national pacts and compromises from the very beginning, and the Lucknow Congress-League Pact is mainly responsible in supporting communalism in the national camp. Such pacts and compromises have not only outlived their utility, but perpetuated communalism in the country which has to-day entered even into the walls of the Congress.

The unfortunate split in the Congress camp is likely to be followed still by more unfortunate splits. Religion is to be completely divorced from politics, if we have any desire to see the end of communalism in the country. Communalism cannot be cured by further dozes of communalism.

RIDING TWO HORSES.

It is regrettable that our national leaders to-day are anxious to ride the two horses of religion and politics at one and the same time, and the day is not far off, when they shall have to make a choice of throwing away reins of one of them, if they have to avoid a serious fall. These two horses will not keep pace, and there is always a risk for their joint rider.

Communalism means making religion the basis of civic rights, and unless the attack is directed on this basic principle, no pact can cement relations between different religious communities.

It was on this consideration that at the initial meeting of the Congress Parliamentary stars in Delhi, I humbly but emphatically advocated that the third item of the Congress election plank should be "opposition to all communal demands in every shape and form."

The Congress, we should admit, has failed so far to take courage in accepting a drastic treatment of communalism and the dozes of per centage mixtures will not cure the disease.

The Congress has weakened both its prestige and position by such want of courage, and in face of this position, it was bound to adopt a neutral attitude to the Communal Award.

Fighting the Communal Award alone without striking at the basic cause would not have improved the position.

My suggestion at the Delhi meeting proved only a cry in wilderness and splits had to follow. Splits might have been caused even in adopting my suggestion, but then the position would have been decided once for all, and it would have entailed less serious consequences than I anticipate to-day.

ONLY BEGINNING OF TROUBLE

The resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are only the beginning of the trouble. I am afraid more serious consequences will follow and continue, till we reach the conclusion that religion is to be protected, but should not occupy any place in any field of national activities. This is what nationalism means. To-day nationalism is hopelessly mixed up with communalism, and the two have to be separated some day. I am waiting for the day when the bright rays of nationalism shine strong enough to burn all germs of communalism, and I again direct my whole time activities in the cause of the country. In my own humble way, I am trying to bring about this day as early as possible. In the meantime, we have to tolerate with patience all what is happening and shall happen.

Herr Hitler, German Chancellor, who may succeed Hindenburg as Chancellor-President.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE WILL BE MAINTAINED

"C. R." Says Malaviyaji Will Not Set Up Non-Congress Candidates

BENARES, July 31.

Questioned by the "United Press," about the situation arising out of the resignation of Pandit Malaviyaji's and Mr. Aney's resignation and whether there will be any serious split and conflict among Congressmen, Sjt. Rajagopalachari said:—

"It is true neither Mahatmaji nor the Working Committee as a whole found it possible to alter the policy laid down for the Congress candidates regarding the Communal Award and as a consequence of this Panditji and Mr. Aney had resigned. It is possible that in furtherance of their views regarding the Communal Award, they may arrange to set up candidates, but it is not likely that these leaders will set up non-Congressmen as candidates or weaken the position of the Congress as regards the opposition of White Paper. It is a certainty that they will do all in their power to reduce the conflict to a minimum and see, inspite of the honest difference in opinion as regard the policy of the Congress towards the Communal Award, the prestige of the Congress is maintained in tact."—United Press.

NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED

To Launch Attack On W. P. And Award

BENARES, July 31.

The Associated Press understands that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are forming a new party under the name of the Nationalist Party which will differ from the Congress Party mainly in this that while the Congress party will concentrate the attention of voters on the rejection of the White Paper, the new party will direct its attack both on the White Paper and the Communal Award.

The manifesto of the new party will shortly be published.—A. P.

Dollfuss Murderers To Hang

Otto Planetta Expresses Readiness To Take Consequences

VIENNA, July 31.

Sentence of death has been passed on Otto Planetta for murder of Dr. Dollfuss and Herr Franz Holzweber on a charge of treason.

Before Court-Martial considered the verdict, Planetta said, he had done what he had for the country and begged Frau Dollfuss' pardon. Herr Holzweber said, he had only participated because, he heard that the new Government had already formed and no blood be split. He expressed readiness to take the consequences.

Counsel for defence pleaded for Nazi-ism and declared the new Austrian constitution illegal.

The defence is petitioning President Miklas for clemency and it is reported the Bench and public prosecutor are supporting it. —Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. Condition 62.9 Crop 8,980,000 bales.

Messrs. Benett & Co. Condition 62.6, Crop 8,992,000 bales.

Messrs. Schabeck & Co. Conditon 61.5, Yield per acre 164.3 lbs., Crop 9,400,000 bales.

STOP PRESS

5 ENGINEERS TO BE SHOT!

MOSCOW, July 31.

Five Russian engineers have been sentenced to be shot and six others to imprisonment on charges of arson and sabotage.

It is alleged that the accused set fire to the factory at Ural and the machine-building plant in order to secure orders for a foreign firm under the instructions of a foreign expert, employed there.—Reuter.

HIN'BURG FAST SINKING.

BERLIN, July 31.

A message from Neudeck says President Hindenburg's death is expected any moment.

Herr Hitler returned here from Bayreuth and convened an urgent meeting of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

BOTH HANGED!

VIENNA, July 31.

Holzweber first and then Planetta were hanged this afternoon immediately after it had been notified that the application for reprieve was rejected.—Reuter.

PULSE SATISFACTORY.

BERLIN, 2-30 a.m. Aug. 1.

A Bulletin issued in the evening reports, no deterioration in the President's condition. Von Hindenburg took little food at noon. There is no fever and the pulse is satisfactory.

The sale of "Duetsche Zeitung" has been forbidden to-day apparently on account of an article suggesting that Herr Hitler will fill Von Hindenburg's post if it becomes vacant.—Reuter.

Hindenburg, President of German Republic, who is reported to be dying

HITLER FOR PRESIDENTSHIP?

Serious State Of Hindenburg's Health Causes Anxiety

BERLIN, July 31.

President Hindenburg's health is causing considerable anxiety, according to an official communique.

It is understood after a slight trouble the President is quite well till the end of last week and was at the desk yesterday but slight weakness and indisposition in the past few days increased during the night. In view of his age, doctors are most anxious but it is hoped his strong constitution will help him to overcome his indisposition.

Hitler's Chances

LATER.

The news that President Hindenburg is dying caused sensation inasmuch as this is the first time that Germany is allowed to know the seriousness of his state. There is considerable speculation as to who will be appointed president or indeed what procedure be followed. The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the ex-Kaiser and the first cousin of King George and whose father was the former Duke of Cumberland, the famous Field-Marshal Von Mackensen, who however is 85, Colonel Von Hindenburg, President's son and one of his advisers and a large landed proprietor and General Von Fritsch, the Chief of Staff. Reichswehr are mentioned among the possible successors.

The possibility of Herr Hitler standing for the presidency must not be excluded either in conjunction with the Chancellorship or alone in which case, he might appoint a confident like Hess as Chancellor.—Reuter.

BERLIN:—The official German News Agency says President Von Hindenburg's condition "inspires most serious anxiety."—Reuter.

MYSORE BAN ON FLAG HOISTING

District Magistrate Promulgates Orders For 6 Months

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 31.

While the Congress activities are allowed to go on smoothly in British India the District Magistrate of Mysore has promulgated an Order under Section 39 of Mysore Police Regulations prohibiting the hoisting of Congress flag within the limits of the City of Mysore for six months as it might be construed by the public as derogatory to the Sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Order has been in force since July 29.

B. DAS' CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

Charges Them With Going Back On Fiscal Policy

NO PROTECTION ON TERMS OF BRITISH PREFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, July 31.

Frequent consultations between Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir P. J. Grigg and the visit by Sir Joseph Bhore to Mr. Anklesaria after the latter's statement that the Centre Party would back the Government measure, showed that the debate on the Steel Protection Bill, which was started to-day, has begun to make the Government feel uncomfortable.

Sir Joseph Bhore's speech was full of platitudes, though well-delivered. It did not touch on any point of controversy, with the result that the Opposition members had full scope for ventilating their point of view.

The most challenging speech was delivered by Mr. B. Das, who appealed to the House to reject the Bill, and let Tatas enjoy no protection, but the ordinary revenue duty. He characterised the Bill as giving protection to British Steel and asked the Government to wait till February next to know the verdict of the country.

As a lot of rumours had been going round the lobby that the Muslim members would make their support contingent on the promise of Muslimization of the Tata services, it was a welcome relief to hear Dr. Ziauddin to say that the Muslims would not make such a condition in the interest of the efficiency of business organisation.

CAMEL STORY PARALLEL.

Dr. Ziauddin gave an interesting story of how a person was selling a camel for nothing, but the buyer must pay hundred rupees for a cat hanging round the camel's neck.

The attitude of the Government was the same, because they gave protection only if the Excise Duty was sanctioned.

Mr. Matin Chaudhry gave his blessing to the Tatas on behalf of Labour, while Mr. Dalal, though he was a nominated member, put in a plea for the Tatas.

Mr. Anklesaria felt some qualms of conscience, but managed to stand up as a free-trader on behalf of the Centre Party, of which Mr. R.S. Sarma is now the leader.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya the dethroned leader of the Centre Party, spoke from the front-bench against the Bill.

Mr. Vidyasagara Pandya was the only member who thought that the Tatas had exploited the consumers.

All big guns will thunder tomorrow, before the Bill goes to the Select Committee.

Sir Joseph Bhore was cheered as he rose to move the consideration of the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly.

Sir Joseph Bhore moved reference of the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. B. Das, Mr. S. C. Sen, Mr. R. P. Bagla, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. S. K. Mahapatra, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Muazam Sahib, Sir James Grigg, Sir Frank Noyce and Sir Joseph Bhore.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that the consideration of the case of steel and iron industry was a simpler task than that of the cotton textile. This industry was concentrated in a few centres, and its products did not vary very greatly in character and quality, and the comparisons of prices were generally more easy and reliable.

FOUR ISSUES.

They had to answer four questions namely (1) Has the industry utilised the period of protection to improve its efficiency?, if the answer is in the affirmative (2) has that improvement been purchased unduly or disproportionately at a high cost to the consumer? (3) if the price paid has not been excessive, should protection be continued and (4) if protection is continued, what should be the extent of that protection?

TRIBUTE TO TATAS.

Answering the question in the affirmative, Sir Joseph Bhore referred to this achievement, despite the reduced demand during the present wave of depression, and said that the Tariff Board's finding was that no general charge of inefficiency could be brought against the Tatas".

According to the Board, no complaint had reached them as regards the quality of steel used by railways and engineering works which had indeed found the Company's products satisfactory and fully up to the standard required.

The result of the finding was that a high standard of efficiency had been pursued and achieved. Judged by prices, the results were encouraging, for Sir Joseph Bhore quoted statistics to show that prices had gone down.

In the case of rails, it had gone down from 82 rupees per ton in 1927 to 58 rupees per ton in May 1934; plates from 103 to 66 rupees; bars from eighty-seven to 56 and galvanised sheets from 254 rupees to 119 rupees. Thus a material improvement had taken place in the efficiency of the industry under the policy of discrimination protection.

KEY INDUSTRY.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that he did not know of any other major industry which could compare with iron and steel industry in abundance and quality of raw material necessary for its products. Let it not be forgotten that the industry was a key industry of national importance and it played a great part during the war. In assessing the profits and losses of the Company, they should consider the advantages gained by way of stimulation of several subsidiary industries, benefits of whose money value could not be accurately placed. If they were satisfied that the industry had used protection to improve itself in efficiency and organisation, and further that within measurable distance of time it could stand outside the challenge of competitive rivals, then they would be justified in extending protection in public interest. Having made sacrifices in the past, the country could not allow the objective to slip away when it was almost within sight.

NO DUTY ON INDIAN PIG IRON.

Referring to preferential duties proposed for United Kingdom Sir Joseph Bhore announced that as a result of correspondence, His Majesty's Government had agreed to allow free import of Indian pig iron, as against the duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent. imposed against foreign countries. (Applause).

Mr. Mudaliar:—Is any rebate allowed to foreign countries in

(Continued on Page 10.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an energetic young man for outdoor propaganda work in the Punjab. Punjabi preferred. Apply Box No. 2780, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted.—Applicants for Employments. Engineer Overseer, Doctors, Typist, Actors, etc. Consult enclosing stamp with, Box No. 2778. "Bombay Chronicle.".

An experienced Lady Doctor (L.S.M.F.) for Jain Female Hospital Zira. Pay Rs. 75-4-100. (Fee one-half) 50 per cent free quarters. Further particulars from Manager the Jain Zenana Hospital, Zira, District Ferozepore, Punjab. (2779).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Ground-Floor and Upper Floor premises for Godown, Office or business purposes in the Svadeshi Mill's Estate, at Charni Road. For inspection and particulars see Mr. Ratanji Sukhia on the Estate. (8708).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Nice Arrangements For Coaching Punjab Matriculate and Rajputana Intermediate students. Efficient coaching by competent professors. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery Girgaum Back Road. (2781).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small Loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (2757).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd. 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680. "Bombay Chronicle."

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works. Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, The "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322 Bombay

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, 1st August 1934 at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 31st July, 1934.

8444.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 2ND AUGUST, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

44. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the desirability of paving certain footpaths at Dadar.

45. From Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E.—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report regarding the refining of petroleum in the compound of the old Atlas Mills Reay Road.

46. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar.

47. From Mr. S. C. Joshi, seconded by Mr. M. U. Rajab—For requesting Government to appoint a Committee to report on the issues arising out of the report of the Labour Office enquiry into wages and unemployment.

48. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report regarding the frequency of bursts on the water mains at Lalbaug.

49. From Mr. R. A. Gole—Regarding the desirability of providing lights on the staircases, etc., of Municipal buildings let out to tenants.

50. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For rescinding the Corporation Resolution sanctioning the scheme for the supply of milk to the City from Gujarat.

51-52. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—Regarding the desirability of (51) constructing an Aerodrome on the Back Bay Reclamation so as to make the City a first port of Call for airship service and (52) creating a Municipal Tourists' Bureau so as to attract tourists to the City.

53. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting Government to convene a conference to devise steps for reviving the trade and industry of the City.

54. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—Regarding the condition of the carriages on the local and suburban sections of the G. I. P. Railway.

55. From Mr. S. B. Awar—For naming a suitable road in Kamathipura after the late Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji.

56. From Dr. J. A. Collaco—For requesting Government to put up an aerodrome in the City to enable Foreign Air Mails, etc., being first received in Bombay.

57-58. From Mr. Syed Munawar—For moving (57) the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to extend the half anna fare uniformly between one station and another on their lines during the hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and after 8 p.m.; and (58) the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to reduce the Intermediate and Third Class fares along their lines.

59. From Mr. S. B. Awar—Regarding the nuisance caused by the incinerator put up at Kamathipura.

60. From Mr. S. B. Awar, seconded by Mr. S. S. Gangla—Regarding the feasibility of illuminating the Lokmanya Tilak Statue at Chowpatty Sands.

61. From Mr. Soonderdas Morarji—Regarding the desirability of passing stringent legislation for the prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs, etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1934.

8439.

Public Notices

Re: THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. (in Liquidation).

Re: SALE OF CEYLON MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the "Ceylon Mills" at Wellawatte, Colombo, including land, buildings, spinning and weaving mills and machinery. The land admeasures 25 Acres, 1 Rood and 35 Perches equivalent to 1,23,268 yards or thereabouts and is of freehold tenure. The machinery comprises 20,900 spindles and 538 looms.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE CEYLON MILLS."

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1934.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.

8711.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 897 OF 1933.

Messrs. MAGANLAL MANCHALAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs vs.

(1) NARSINGJI RATNAJI and (2) TULLOCKCHAND NARSINGJI alias TULLOCKCHAND LALAJI, ... Defendants To.

TULLOCKCHAND NARSINGJI alias TULLOCKCHAND LALAJI, the 2nd Defendant.

The Plaintiffs have filed the above suit 'inter alia' against you to recover a sum of Rs. 6,053-8-0 being the amount due under the adjusted account with interest and costs and the hearing of the said suit is fixed for 29th day of August, 1934. You are hereby summoned to appear on the said date either in person or by Advocate (O.S.) to answer the Plaint. Please note that in default of your appearing on the said date the suit will be heard and decided ex-parte.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1934.

MAZAGONWALLA CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

8436.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GUSTAD KHODADAD KUCHABIOGI and Mr. BEHRAM KUSHROO IRANI, both of Bombay Irani Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 17-19, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vincent Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 889 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 10 Part of Matunga, Dadar, Naigaum Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Plot No. 808 (4) known as Gool Villa belonging to Faredoon Sheriar Irani on or towards the West by the Vincent Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by Plot No. 808 (1) known as Boman Lodge, belonging to the said Gustad Khodadad Kuchiabiogi, on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 6580 and Street No. 147, and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1934.

Messrs. FRAMJI J. JESIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8440

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS NAROTTAMDAS and LILAWATI, wife of Mangaldas V. Desai. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

Description Of The Property.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground cess whereof has since been redeemed together with the measuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 121, New No. 960, Old Survey No 209, New Survey No. 1450 and Cadastral Survey No. 1567. Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 501, Street Nos. 383-385-387 and bounded, on the East by the Chawl of Motishaw, on the West by Kalbadevi Main Road, on the North by the property of Lala Ganga Bhushan and Bhagwandas Madhavrao and on the South by the property of Maharaj Goculnathji

Dated this 31st day of July, 1934

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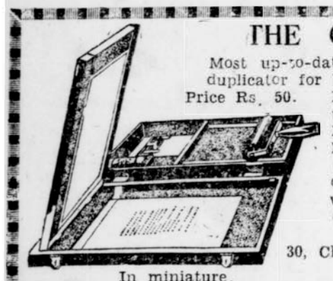
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ILLNESS OF Mr. G. R. KHAIRAZ

Doctors Order Popular Magistrate To Take Prolonged Rest

We regret to learn that Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the popular Second Presidency Magistrate, of Mazagaon Court, has had a serious breakdown in health, which will necessitate his taking a long rest.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and other doctors, who have examined Mr. Khairaz, have advised that it is essential for his recovery, that he should be entirely free from all work and anxiety for a considerable period.

Application had been made to the Government, on Mr. Khairaz's behalf, for long leave and Mr. Khairaz will probably go out of Bombay, as soon as he is well enough, to recuperate.

AROUND THE COURTS

The Bhoiwada Police are enquiring into the cause of the death of a woman, who is alleged to have died on the operation table of the Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, on Tuesday morning.

It appears that a Indian Christian, Rupla Gersham (23), who was in delicate condition was removed to the operation theatre at about 4-30 a.m. on Tuesday and Anaesthesia was administered. It is stated that she did not recover from the effects of Anaesthesia.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner on Wednesday.

* * * *

Further hearing of the Bank of India case against the Petits has been postponed to Wednesday as Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon was not sitting on Tuesday being indisposal.

* * * *

Dominik Francis Dais (35), a fitter in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop, Parel was knocked down by a car driven by Chandu Dagdu on Monday afternoon. He was removed to the hospital, where he died immediately after admission. The police have arrested the driver of the car on a charge of causing death by rash and negligent driving.

* * * *

Abdul Kader Dawood and two other Muslims, who were arrested on Monday by the Nagpada Police on a charge of House Breaking and theft, were placed on Tuesday before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the police applied for the remand of the suspects to police custody.

In their application the police stated that on Saturday night a Watch Shop on the New Nagpada Road was broken into and watches valued at Rs. 165 had been removed. On Monday the first accused was noticed moving about on the Falkland Road with one of the stolen watches on his wrist. He was arrested and on a statement by him the latter two were taken into custody. From the room of one of the latter two, the police recovered a Gramaphone and records which are stated to be stolen property.

The Magistrate remanded the suspects to police custody till August 13.

* * * *

Ahemad Salim and John Narbo Sundi, two Muslim boys from Calcutta, who were taken into custody by the Byculla Police on Monday under the Childrens Act, were produced before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday.

In their remand application the police stated that the two boys went to the Khilafat Press on Monday evening and asked for help. They are alleged to have stated that they were brought down to Bombay from Calcutta by a Muslim, who deserted them after reaching Bombay. They wanted help to go back to their native place. The Byculla Police who were informed, came on the scene and took charge of the boys. They wanted the remand of the boys to the Children's Home as they wanted time to make inquiries.

The Magistrate remanded the Muslims till August 4.

At a well attended public meeting held at Taran, Sardar Amar Singh Jhabbal unfurled the Congress tri-colour and delivered an impressive speech on the problems of bringing unity among all classes of people in India.

"BUNGALOW WITHOUT OWNER"

Restored To Claimant In Execution Of Order

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 31.

The "Little Cottage Flower," a bungalow situated at 23 Chapel Road, Bandra which was reported in the press to be "without an owner", has been finally restored to the claimant Mr. John Mathias in execution of order passed on Saturday last by Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thana.

The Judge, in the course of his order, observed that on going through the titledeeds, municipal bills and receipts for taxes filed by the claimant as well as through the affidavit of Mr. S. P. Jeddo, the Secretary of the St. Sebastian Homes Society, he had no doubt that the bungalow was of the claimant. He, therefore, ordered that it should be restored to him. The Judge further directed that as no one had come forward to claim the furniture (after the death of Mr. D. H. G. Venkaty), it should be delivered to the claimant Mr. Mathias on his passing an indemnity bond for Rs. 200.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN CITY

Tenants Association Sets Up Its Own Candidates

The Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Association has issued the following statement:—

The Bombay Tenants Association has resolved to put forth their candidates for the coming elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held in February 1935. In the interests of the tenants who form more than 90 per case of the whole population of the Bombay City it is necessary to capture as many seats as possible when only, the tenants' voice will be effectively heard in the Corporation.

Applications are therefore invited on or before the 15th August 1934 from the intending candidates, who desire to stand on the Association's ticket. The candidates should clearly mention what ward they intend to contest from. The applications will be placed before the September Meeting of the Managing Board when the selection of the candidates will be made. The applications should be sent on or before the 15th August 1934 to the General Secretary, the Bombay Tenants' Association, 250, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

RELIEF MEASURES DISCUSSED

(From Our Correspondent)
BROACH, July 29.

The Sub-Committee of the Gujarat Farmers' Relief Committee met here on the 30th instant at Sjt. Dinkerrao's residence under the presidency of Dr. Chandulal M. Desai. Sjt. Kanaiyal Desai, Bhogilal Rathod and Ravishanker Joshi attended the meeting.

The meeting deliberated upon some important issues before the workers and held a discussion for four hours. Several members discussed the vital issues relating to their districts and gave a graphic description of the relief measures already taken.

Dr. Chandulal is starting for Bombay within a couple of days. He is going to Bombay in order to consult Sjt. Vallabhbhai for the future programme of the Relief Committee.

Harijan Day At Thana

(From A Correspondent)
THANA, July 30.

As previously announced the Harijan day was observed at Thana, on Sunday last at the instance of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee at 8 a.m. Excellent arrangements were made by Mr. Shivaram Gopal Jadhav the Harijan Member on the committee to make the occasion a good success.

Before the scheduled time of the meeting the President of the S. T. C. C. Mr. D. M. Damle and members of the Working Committee took a round in the locality of the Harijans and exchanged views on various subjects affecting the later. Among the visitors were present Dr. Dandekar and Messrs. G. L. Joshi, D. S. Bajpai and Yeshwant Thanekar.

Mr. D. M. Damle who presided over the meeting placed before the audience all the details of Gandhiji's noble work since his first memorable fast upto his prospective fast to promote the welfare of the Harijans.

Mr. Joshi paid tributes to the unique personality of the Mahatma in glowing terms and Dr. Dandekar exposed the injustice being done to the Harijans from the religious point of view. He also exhorted the Harijans to gird up their loins and to strive for the uplift of their own. Mr. D. S. Bajpai also made a short speech which was followed by the speech of Mr. Jadhav. The conveners of the meeting then paid a visit to the gymnasium and other places in the locality. The S. T. C. C. is arranging its programme amongst the Harijans by way of religious training through lectures recitations etc during the monsoon.

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SENTENCE FOR MURDER CONFIRMED

Perverse Verdict Of Jury Says Chief Justice

Remarking that the jury's verdict of "not guilty" was perverse, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Maclin at the High Court accepted the reference of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced one Dhula Vera to transportation for life on the charge of murder.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER.

On March 24 last, the accused went to the Mahalkari (Magistrate) of Sanand and confessed to him that he had murdered his brother. The accused was sent to the police station where his statement was recorded. He explained that his brother had committed rape on a "dhed" (untouchable) woman and for this the "pancha" of his caste threatened to ex-communicate his family. To avoid excommunication, he had done away with his brother.

CONFESSION RETRACTED.

At the Sessions Court, the accused retracted his confession. The jury found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court rcommending conviction on the ground that the jury's verdict was perverse.

Their lordships accepted the reference and held that the confession was supported by corroborative evidence and that the jury's verdict was perverse. They convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

In his judgment, the Chief Justice observed that the police would be well advised to see that incriminating articles attached in the presence of a "panch" should also be sealed in the presence of the "panch" before sending them to the Chemical Analyser. It was undesirable to leave any loophole for the suggestion that the articles sent to the Chemical Analyser were not the same as those which were attached in the presence of the "panch".

NAVA KAL PRESS STRIKE

Police Guard Premises Where Pickets Are Active

The strike of compositors in the "Nava Kal" Press, which began on Monday, is still continuing and the strikers are firm in their resolve not to return to work until the demands put forward by them through the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union are granted.

Picketing was started from this morning. Five workers who had remained on work on Monday were induced to join the strikers.

Police guards were placed at the gate of the Press this morning, but the strikers rtfused to be overawed into submission.

Members of the Young Workers' League are helping the strikers in their struggle for the restoration of the heavy wage-cut of 62½ per cent.

SPECTACULAR PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

Sir M. Ismail Performs Opening Ceremony Of Indian Academy

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, July 31.

Indian science may be said to have come again into its own after a long dormant period. Of recent years, indeed, its success has been nothing short of spectacular. In every branch science, Indian investigators have gained international recognition.

As evidence, I need only cite such names as these Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. M. N. Shah, Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Ray. India's new position in ternational science demands the foundation of a permanent central institution.

RELIABLE GUIDANCE.

Charged with the functions of representing the Indian Scientific opinion as a whole of safeguarding the position of research of offering a reliable guidance in scientific matter to the administration of providing a means of publication of the work of merit and value, in short of being to India what the Royal Society of London is to England, and what other Royal Societies of British Empire are to their respective dominions.

The Academy should seek opportunities for establishing a link between science and Government on one hand and on the other between Science and industry. It should accept responsibility of promoting discussion in the Council Chambers of All India on scientific subjects in their application to economic policy and natural well being.

May the establisment of this academy kindle a spirit of enthusiasm and energy which cannot fail to achieve great things for this great land of ours," in these words Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore inaugurated the Indian Academy of Science before a large and representative gathering including scientists from as over India.

CHOICE OF BANGALORE.

Sir Mirza welcomed the choice of Bangalore as the home of the academy of sciences, and promised to consider to grant a special position to the Academy should they finally decide to found it in Bangalore.

Dr. Metcalf, Vice Chancellor of Mysore University welcomed audience.

Dr. T. J. S. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, delivered an address on the contribution of chemistry to humanity and need for co-operation between the scientists and Governments.

Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hon British Resident, Sir P. R. Civanrani Iyer, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalswami Iyengar, K. Mattsan, S. P. Rajagopalachari, K. R. Srinivasiengar, Dr. Fowler, Mr. Krishnan of Calcutta, and Lady Raman.

In the evening a business meeting will be held when the election Office Bearer will take place.

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ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Saturday, Sunday and Monday:—

	saris	clothing.
Shrimati Lakhmibai Girdharilal Multani	10	29
Students' Collection	3	73
Seth Thakurdas Pranjivandas Dalal	80	
Seth Kantilal Manilal, Ghatkopar, through the kind efforts of Shrimati Motibai Chamanlol, Shrimati Nirbhekumari Fulchand and Smt. Lilavatibai	56	64
Mr. Gajadhar Boobua	1	
Shrimati Lakhmibai Girdharilal Multani	6	29
Through Atiya Begum, 3 parcels	2	38
Mr. Mool Chand	2	
Shrimati Lalita Mansukhlal Kothari	1	
Shrimati Hiravati Dhirajlal	1	
Shrimati Bai Jumnabai	1	
Seth Bhagwandas Dayal Kothari	1	
A lady from Bazar Gate through Mr. Elchidana	2	2
Total saris received 853 clothing		760.
Saris and clothes despatched to date:		
Sir P.C. Roy, Calcutta. 3 consignments	541	456
Youngmen flood relief committee, Gauhati	78	
Calcutta Marwari Relief Society, Gauhati	80	171
Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha, Nowgong	144	93
Total despatched	843	720
Balance in hand	10	40

The following cash was received:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Seth Mul Raj Khatau	31	4	0
A gentleman at Town Hali	5	0	0
Dr. Syud Ul Adrus through Atiya Begaum	50	0	0
Mr. Kantilal Lalbhai Mehta	5	0	0
Sirdar Partap Singh	2	0	0
Mr. Hiraji Hormusjee Broach throught Atiya Begaum	5	0	0
Seth Bhagwandas Dayal Kothari	1	0	0
Total Cash received up to date	476	7	0

First Day Of Poona Summer Meeting

Large Entries In All Events For Saturday's Fixture

Following are the Entries for the first day of the Poona Summer Meeting which will be held on August 4. (Saturday).

REAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.
Sir Osborne Smith's Will Scarlet.
Mr. A. Higgin's Carey Dennis.
Major A. W. Molony's Dinos.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Four Kings
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension, The Greek, and Staff Officer.
Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. Kelso's Knights Adventure.
Mr. H. Mitha's Lady Brendan.
H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Cospatrick and Ballylinch.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match
Mr. M. Wemys's Roll Up.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Almeida.

ANDOVER PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mr. A. Higgin's Alienist and Zarane.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday.
Mrs. F. G. Traver's Hill Note.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy, Knockdon and Misty Dawn.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Cymro.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.

MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sand.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine, Czardas, and Knight At Arms.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Spring Song.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Fashionable.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade's Malaya.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle and Columbian.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr. Pomagne.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Devaka.
Mrs. K. Lalitamba's Chanson.
Mr. K. S. R. Swamy's Toute de Suite.

GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II and Tair-al-Zaman.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Ismail's Haisan and Soomair.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour and Zainin.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amir, Dollars, Hadhan Beg and Jassam Beg.
Mrs. F. G. Traver's Lucky Day.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Jaffal.
Mr. Abid Mahomed's Roj-al-Bahar.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Dandy Duke.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Nayazi.
Mrs. P. C. Daver's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. A. Higgin's Faust.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Raja II (late Naaman), Vortex and Seboor.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Red Flower, Punjab and Amritsar.
Mr. Diamond's Taj Saud.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Strephon.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Colombo and Ramesis.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab and Hamad Muhammad's English Star, Mahoot and Amalfi II.
Mr. Sayed Esmail's Adnan.
Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose and Faddak.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's The Knut.
Mrs. W. Buckley's Faithful II.
Mr. G. H. Thosar's Wansa.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Chabookchii
Mr. Eve's Good-bye, Farewell and Sayonira.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Munir Beg, Faeza II and Rubdan Pasha.
Mr. Syed Saleh's Happy Dream.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Nawabzada Fakrulmul's and Mr. N. Mathradas' Hamdoon.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pompeius.
Mr. S. A. Powar's Jobba.
Mr. B. G. Mehta's Summer.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pailazaman and Anis Beg.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. R. Fraidoon's Packard.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Poppy Day and Laffy.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah, Al Barg and Laurence.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Khusroo.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chief Mate.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Suhail Pasha.
Mr. A. M. Y. Khandwani's Walhan Leila. Darbari Lals and Nawazaman.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Najman.
Mr. A. K. Hamad's Jarreer.
Mr. Abdula Salim's Madras.
Mr. P. R. Kering's Nayib-al-Muluk and Salma.
Mr. Mahmood Barooni's Denmark.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Hitler.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Khairi and Nil Massar.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Al Rashid.
Mr. Haji Abdulla Mana's Sannam.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Khamis, Baha Khalil's and Dolfuss.
Mr. Syed Mehdi's Quinze.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Jaibala.
Mr. S. A. Powar's Kabul.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Azdashir.
Mr. Ahmed bin Mahmood's Talwihin.

BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam and Shogat Aziz.
Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim, Fiery Face, Shiniar and The Viceroy.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Black Beauty.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Chayna.
Mr. M. Dalla's Aslan Beg.
Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s Khumayssa.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Bushboos and Maarib.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.
Mr. Eve's Anchor.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Kutub.
H. H. the Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim, Arnolds and Mumrih.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Ambassador and Injeman II.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen and Queen Singer.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Quarry.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Regard.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. A. M. Y. Kandwani's Sumoom.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Baharnoor.
Mr. Haji Abdulla Mana's Murat.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Broker.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Tennyson.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Shekib.
Mr. A. K. Raghavan's Capitol.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.

BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. W. Evan's Galactic.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.
Capt. R. V. Gove's Hatless.
Mr. I. D. Gove's Sassaby.
Mr. A. Higgin's Rimmon.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Away.
Mrs. Y. C. Malone's Meredian.
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II.
Mr. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Mr. Eve's Rosette, Woven, Silver Lady II and Quick Image.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
Miss V. Parker's Belford.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over
Mr. M. C. Patel and N. E. Raymond's Solomon's Seal.
Mr. K. S. R. Swamy's Toute de Suite.
Mr. V. L. Govindraj's Rahinderry.

FIGARO ANNEXES STEWARDS CUP

22 Run At Goodwood Race

LONDON, July 31.

The Stewards Cup run at Goodwood to-day over a distance of six furlongs resulted as follows:—

FIGARO	1
ALLUVIAL	2
GREENORE	3

Twenty-two ran. Won by length. Neck separated the second and third.

Starting prices:—100/7 Figaro; 100/8 Alluvial 9/1 Greenore.—Reuter's Special.

Runners With Jockeys

The following were the runners with jockeys:—

Coroado (Gunn), Alluvial (Carslake), Greenore (Perryman). Furrokhsiyar (Steve Donoghue), Figaro (Weston), Strath Carron (Harry Wragg), Unlikely (Sirett), Slustine (A. Wragg), Crumpets (Beary), Morfair (Fred Fox), Maid of Essex (Sam Wragg), Manitoba (Gordon Richards), North Devon (W. Rickaby), Nevertheless (Nevett), Anaglypta (Dines), Hidalgo (Cliff Richards), Propaganda (Christie), Scattercash (E. Smith), Ben (Sadgrove), Thermidor (Richardson), The Old Pretender (Lynth), Pomposo (D. Smith). —Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN RETAINS DAVIS CUP

LONDON, July 31.

Perry beat Shields 6/4, 4/6, 6/2, 15/13.

Britain retains Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

I. L. T. A.'s LATEST BAN

Amateurs And Professionals Must Not Play Together

LONDON, July 30.

The International Lawn Tennis Association has decided against the open tournaments proposed by America, in which amateurs and professional will compete together. Amateur playing and exhibiting with professionals without the permission of the International Federation will be banned.

The International Lawn Tennis Association has also decided that no amateur may receive travelling or living expenses for more than eight weeks in a year including the time spent in travelling, apart from occasions which are specially sanctioned by the Association.

Amateurs playing in a foreign country must conform to the rules of that country regarding payments for living and travelling expenses, in addition to the rules of their own country.—Reuter.

HAMMOND FLOGS WORCESTER BOWLING

LONDON, July 30.

Hammond has so far hit six 6's four out of the ground, and twenty-six 4's. He has been batting up to now for 215 minutes.

The match between the Australians and Scotland at Edinburgh ended in a draw. Scotland 107 and 116 for 8. Australians 331 for 5 declared (McCabe 73; Barnett 92; Kippax, not out, 90).

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey 501 (Watt 5 for 134). Kent 378 for 6 (Ashdown 121; Ames 64. Todd, not out, 62).

Warwick 269 and 126 for 2 (Kilner 70) Sussex 251 (Melville 55; Mayer 4 for 61).

Glamorgan 162 and 353 for 8 (Turnbull 123; Clay 60). Essex 214 (O'Connor 62; Clay 6 for 37).

Worcester 326; Gloucester 625 for 6 (Dacre 104; Barnett 170; Hammond, not out, 265).

Lancs 403 (Tyldesley 116-Leicester 246 (Armstrong 101).

Yorks 384 for 6 declared (Turner 80; Gunn 4 for 34). Notts 154 for 5.

Derby 377 for 7 declared (Worthington 154. Richardson 58). Hants 192 (Mitchell 6 for 90 and, following on, 17 for 2).

Somerset 181 and 21 for nil. Middlesex 516 for 7 declared (Hearne 172; Hendren 127; Webster 54; Muncer, 52 not out).

Jehangir Khan has been selected to play in two matches. He will play for the England XI against the Australians at the Folkestone Festival on September 1, and the Gentlemen against the Plyers on September 5.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Monsoon Vigorous In Konkan And Central Provinces

POONA, July 31.

The monsoon has been strong in the north of the Peninsula, Central Provinces, and Punjab Hills, and active in Lower Burma. Conditions are markedly unsettled off the Circars' Coast where a depression may form. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, Assam, United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, one and half inches; Mergui, four; Diamond Island, three; Victoria Point and Maymyo, one and half; Tavoy, one; Gauhati, three. Purnea, one; Khandwa, four; Akola, three; Seoni and Bhopal, one and half; Nagpur, Neemuch and Jagdalpur, one; Murree, five. Dharampore and Sialkot, two; Dalhousie, one; Mahableshwar, six; Bombay, five; Ratnagiri and Khanala, four; Karwar, Aurangabad and Marmagao, three; Masulipatam and Mercara, two, Nizamabad, one and half; and Ahmednagar and Miraj, one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in the Konkan, the Deccan and West Central Provinces, and will be active in Lower Burma, and will strengthen in North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, East Rajputana, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain is likely in the North of the Peninsula and Central Provinces, and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

4.9 Degrees Below Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31st July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.0.11 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees 4.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.9 degrees 3.2 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.68 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 21.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.86 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and Squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 31ST JULY 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.5 degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 31.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 31-7-34 Colaba Point 4.68" Fort 4.80" J. J. Hospital 3.88" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 4.05".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 49.82"; Fort 61.67"; J. J. Hospital 52.22"; Cotton Laboratory 52.86".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 45.92"; Fort 52.66"; J. J. Hospital 50.46".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 24.42"; Fort 39.42"; J. J. Hospital 28.98"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 27.45".

(Continued from column 7)

caps; 60 cases wire; 132 cases card boards; 59 cases hemp twine; 1630 cases paper.

From Venice:—64 cases glassware; 25 cases rugs; 3015 pieces slates; 38 cases yarn; 600 cases barytes; 30 cases litharge.

From Bari:—400 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—300 bags almonds.

From Zurich:—38 cases cotton goods with artificial silk embroidery.

From Marseilles:—400 bags almonds; 170 cases vermouth; 70 cases pyrethre roots; 72 cases bolts and nuts; 37 cases colour; 150 cases soap; 15 cases preserves; 200 cases flooring tiles.

FROM 4th AUGUST

The Queen fell at the Guest's feet

Pegging him to take back his words.

"I want Your Son's flesh"

WERE THE WORDS

Bharat Laxmi Pictures'

HINDI MUSICAL SUPER

BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN

OR

KING SHRIYAL

Featuring:

DADABHAI SARKARI, DEOBALA, DAMODAR, KAPOOR. D R U P A DROY

HEART-RENDING SCENES
MELODIOUS MUSIC

The tale of a King, who sacrificed his Son at the Altar of Hospitality.

Directed by GUNJAL

Coming at

MINERVA TALKIES

From SATURDAY the 4th AUGUST, 1934.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

July 31

Durenda, Parker, Karachi
Graciossa, Makussen, Bangkok

DEPARTURES

August 1.

Bandra, Danbrook, Busrah
Garada, Clark, Karachi
Dogra, Dunston, Karachi.

S.S. Durenda:—The M M Co's steamer Durenda arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Graciossa:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Graciossa arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bangkok with a cargo of teak wood.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail today for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada will sail today for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 31.

3 C/Dundee. 3,309, Karachi, 5/8, K Nixon and Co.
6 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 11-8, N. Y Kaisha.
8 Durenda, 4450, London 2-8, M M and Co.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
12 Wartenfels, 3,766, Karachi 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Kenya, 4646 Durban 8-8 M M & Co.
16 Tijuca 3251, Rangoon 1-8, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893, Basra, 1-8 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2,026, Basra, 2/8, M M & Co.
6 H C Flood 1136, Karachi, 31-7, Malabar S N Co.
7 Pasha 3196, Karachi 1 -8, T Morrison and Co.
14 Victoria Marie 882, M'Coasts, 2-8 Merchants S N Co.
15 Indira, 278, M'Coast, 1-8, Malabar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Dogra, 3281, Navlakhi, 31-7, T Morrison & Co.
P Gambhira, 3,196, Rangoon, 4/8, M M & Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busra, 9-8, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnaver 2|8, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 10-8 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macvicar, 2/8, J F & Co.
C|o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.
Hesperics 5|8 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuran 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9|8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Teijin Maru 30-7 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 5|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 10|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 4|8 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 4|8 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 2|8, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.
City of Dundee 5/8, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tijuca 1|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 4/8, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chybassa 4|8 M M & Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 1-8 M M & Co.
Varsova. 21|8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Goldengate 1|8, S S N Co.
Gharinda NF, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 11|8 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru NF, O S Kaisha

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 8/8, M M and Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.

Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Graciossa NF F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Dogra	30-7-34
Vasna	30-7-34
Irrawadi	30-7-34
Indira	30-7-34
Kalavati	30-7-34
Dayavati	30-7-34
H C Flood	31-7-34
Tijuca	31-7-34

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 31.

S.S. Durenda for London:—9 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 560 bags mowra meal Anderson Dawn and Co; 35 cases fish mows K M Shroff; 10 cases fish mows L Devraj; 200 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 2000 bags linseed oil cakes and 4800 bags groundnut cakes Strauss and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Ooberbhoy; 544 bags famgruk seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Hull:—6020 bags linseed and 5700 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

For Famagusna:—70 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. City of Dundee for Liverpool:—403 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 990 bags masoor Rall Bros; 1020 bags masoor A Virji and Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste V P Maskai; 725 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes K Devchand and Co.

For Glasgow:—725 bags ground nut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

For Manchester:—350 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal & Co; 19 bales cotton thread waste and 50 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw Rall Bros; 19 bale wool raw M Nissim; 55 bales cotton fly and 25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas & Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co; 300 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw N Nagsi & Co; 400 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co; 700 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 385 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yakkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 31.

S.S. Goldengate, Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein:—1699 bags paddy; 200 bags beans; 21925 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—6130 bags rice; 193 pieces teak planks; 50 bags oorid; 240 bags millet; 27 cases cutch.

From Colombo:—26 bundles rubber scraps; 1310 bags copra; 249 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—410 bags copra; 933 bundles coir yarn; 109 bundles coir rope; 100 bales raw cotton; 203 bags cocoanuts; 17 bags jamal gata.

S.S. Nizam, Agents T Morrison and Co., from Sourboya:—2008 bags sugar; 115 cases salmon.

From Cheribon:—100 bags tapioca seed.

From Tegal:—4769 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—157 bales mattress fibre.

From Sourboga:—1506 bags sugar.

S.S. Moncaleiri, Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—600 cases glassware; 132 cases shoes; 100 cases hollow glass; 20 cases stoves, 82 cases furniture; 317 cases tyres; 303 cases nails; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 27 cases beer; 105 cases cement sheets; 51 cases fez

(Continued in Col. 4).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 7 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 19 1353
Parsi: Behman 29 1303
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 15m
High Water: 3-57 15-54
Low Water: 9-43 22-29
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway Co-operage, 5-50 p.m.
Rugby: Hammers v. Royal Artillery, Church Gate Reclamation 6 p.m.
Lokmanya's Death Anniversary Celebrations: (1) at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Nariman presiding; (2) at Dadar Dhuru Hall, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathnover' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd August 1934.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd August, 1934.

As the English Mail Steamer s. s. "Strathnaver" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 2nd August 1934, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf.

Parcels upto 12 noon on the 2nd August 1934.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above-mentioned hour.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"Memory of Past Lives"
followed by Questions and Answers
Wednesday, August 1st, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

The CAPITOL
DAILY AT
6-30 & 10 p.m.

"PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART"
With GINGER ROGERS
NORMAN FOSTER
ZASU PITTS
FRANK McHUGH
Allen Jenkins
Gregory Ratoff
Edgar Kennedy
Lucien Littlefield
RKO RADIO Picture

ALSO THE BOXING
CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT
CARNERA vs. BAER

LAST THREE DAYS
TO SEE THE GREATEST
OF ALL THE JUNGLE FILMS
At the theatre magnificent
THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
(to cope with the crowd)
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOOK EARLY & ENSURE SEATS.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Professional Sweetheart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"King of the Jungle" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Melody in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from Bombay of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Messrs The Nawab Chamna Perfumery Works of Palanpur, (Gujarat) have sent us samples of "Kevra," "Gulab" and "Sona Champa" Attars prepared in their factory. The preparations are good and we are informed, free from imupre oils or alcoholic pollutions.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT MALAD.

Under the auspices of the Malad Congress Committee a public meeting of the Citizens of Malad will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the premises of the New Anglo Vernacular Gujarati School situate at the Junction of Jackeria Road and Goodbunder Road to celebrate the 14th anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Hind Mahila Samaj, Sjt. Dhundiraja Shastri Vinod, M.A., will deliver an address on the occasion of the Tilak Anniversary to be celebrated at the Hall of the Samaj, Bhatawadi, Girgaum, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

TILAK DAY AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to celebrate the 14th death anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Sjts. Babarekar, I. S. Patel, Navare, Niranjan Sharma and others will speak.

LOKAMANYA SEVA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, the 14th anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chinchpokly, Kalachowki Road in the Bhartiay Taroon, Sangh's Hall.

Messrs. S. K. Patil, C. K. Narayanswami will speak on "Task Before Congress", Mr. L. G. Vinze will preside.

FIRST-AID RESULT

The following students were declared successful (in order of merit) at the First-Aid Examination held on 28-7-34, by the Bombay Fire Brigade Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, at the Hind Mahila Samaj, Bhatwadi, Bombay: (1) Mrs. Sarojinibai Khadilkar, (2) Mrs. Sumatibai Naravane, (3) Mrs. Savitribai Kanetkar, (4) Mrs. Sitabai Prabhu, (5) Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil, (6) Mrs. Laxmibai Joshi, (7) Miss Anasuya Ghurye, (8) Mrs. Saraswatibai Datar, (9) Mrs. Mathurabai Diwadkar.

TATYASAHEB WAGH SANSKRIT PRIZE

Tatyasaheb Wagh Sanskrit prize of Rs. 10 kept by his son Kakasaheb Wagh a well-known merchant of Malwan, to be given every year to a student of Topiwalla High School who gets highest marks in Sanskrit at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, is given this year to Mangesh Narayan Korgavkar as he got 74 per cent marks in Sanskrit.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

The Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League c/o Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay, invites applications from students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community hailing from North and South Kanara and studying in the Technical Institutes in the Bombay Presidency, for a prize of Rs. 20 only to be awarded from the Dangi Memorial Prize Fund. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary of the League on or before the 15th instant furnishing full progress and marks secured by the students in the last annual examination certified by the head of the institute.

GOWD SARASWATS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

KANARA G. S. B. ASSOCIATION

At a preliminary meeting of members of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community of Kanara and Kerala resident in Bombay, held on Sunday last, it was resolved to establish an Association for the social and economic betterment of the community.

A provisional committee was also appointed to draft a constitution for the Association and to submit the same for approval with definite proposals to carry out the objects of the Association to a general meeting of the members of the community to be held not later than 31st August 1934.

Suggestions from members of the community are to be sent to the Secretary, 2nd Floor, Kerawala Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED

"Neither Made False Entries Nor Abetted In Making Them"

Tulsidas V. Patel, a large importer of fents in the Bombay Presidency and his manager Manibhai Narsibhai supposed to have made false entries or abetted in making them in respect of goods imported from America, were acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

In this case the prosecution alleged that the two accused were responsible for the discovery made by the Customs' authorities that certain letters showed that at least three out of the 14 packages showed no cotton fents but would contain moroccain or rayon or artificial silk.

Counsel further argued that the bill of entry was prepared by the accused's customs' 'dalal' and this entry for certain goods for the year 1932 was indented by the firm. The description of the goods as revealed by the invoices and other documents given by the second accused definitely showed that cotton fents were not more than nine yards in length. But as they contained quite different goods they were liable to higher duties.

"NOT GUILTY" PLEA.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The defence counsel admitting the fact that their firm imported 14 packages of fents from America denied the allegation that they contained moroccain and artificial silk described as such that they should have been liable for higher duties. Asserting the description in the bill of entry the counsel said that the packages contained voile instead of containing such goods as alleged.

The Magistrate finding the accused not guilty under the Sea Customs Act acquitted them.

Mr. P. N. Godhino and Mr. F. D'Souza appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Kanuga and V. S. Thakore defended the accused.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelengths 370.9 metres and 31.36 metres

12 Noon. Time Signal, Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close Down. 5 p.m. Time Signal. European Ladies' Hour. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme of light music. 7-30 p.m. Interval. 8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time Signal. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-25 p.m. European Programme. "Topics of today". 9-35 p.m. Weather and other news. 10 p.m. SB Time Signal. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. A Pianoforte interlude.
7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. The Gossip Hour.
9-00 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, (contd.)
9-15 p.m. Experiences in Art, a talk by George Belcher.
9-30 p.m. Variety, a programme of gramophone records.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Shri Jamnalalji's Wadi.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road on "Life and Work of Lokmanya" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m.

COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO 'E' WARD

In the event of there being no rain the Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LOHANA CIRCULATING LIBRARY

This library is being conducted regularly for the last six years by Shri Lohana Snatak Mandal. For the use of all members of all castes especially for Lohana Members boxes containing books of the library are provided and kept ready. Each box contains 10 to 12 books. Any member can take one box every time. No fees or deposit is taken from the member of the Mandal. Boxes are given every Sunday from 8-10 a.m. and 2-4 p.m. by the Hon. Secretaries at Higher Education Lohana Boarding, Girgaum Back Road, China Baug, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Memory of Past Lives" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

ANNIVERSARY OF TILAK

To-day's Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held at Chaupati to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the 14th death anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Abdur Rahman Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Miss Safia Somji, Mr. S. K. Patil and others will address

VILE PARLE AMALGAMATION

Opponents Of Scheme To Lead Deputation To Minister

Some time back, a public meeting was held at Vile Parle to protest against the move of the Government to extend the limits of Vile Parle, so as to include Andheri within it and the consequent amalgamation of the Vile Parle Municipality and the Andheri Natified Area Committee into one Municipal unit. At that meeting a deputation was appointed to interview, the Collector and the Minister, Local Self-Government and such other officials concerned. It is learnt that the Minister, Local Self-Government, has sent an invitation to meet the Deputation at Poona on Thursday next.

The Deputation has further elected some of the residents to proceed to Poona to interview the Minister. It appears that the residents of Vile Parle are strongly opposed to the move of the Government to amalgate the two units into one.

POLLING BOOTH FOR "F" WARD

For the ensuing B.P.C.C. election "F" Ward District Congress Committee has fixed Ramchandra Bhatt, High School next to Kamgar Maidan as the election booth and the following are the Polling Officer and scrutinizers respectively.

Polling Officer:—Sjt. C. K. Subramaniam.

Scrutinizers:—Sjts. C. N. Naik, Karnik, V. M. Bhuskate and Sjt. Donde, Principal of the Ramchandra Bhatt High School.

The time has been fixed from morning 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and evening 5 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

Sjt. Dhundiraja Shastri Vinod, M.A., will deliver an address on the occasion of the Tilak Anniversary to be celebrated by the Hinda Mahila Samaj, Bhatwadi, Girgaum, at 3-30 p.m., To-day (Wednesday, 1st Aug).

Allegations Against Inspector Raje

Complainant Says, He Was Slapped Six Times And Locked Up

Wadilal Mohanlal, the complainant, in the case in which Inspector D. V. Raje of the Princess Street Police Station, stands charged with assault, denied in cross-examination that he had ever held out any threats to Mr. Joshi, Secretary of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association, that should he fail to pay him money, he would have the place raided by the Police for "Sutta Khel."

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

The proceedings were marked by a passage-at-arms between Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Khairaz, when the latter took objection to the line of cross-examination.

In this case Wadilal Mohanlal, who was arrested on April 12, alleged that, when he was in the custody of the Princess Street Police Station, he was assaulted by Inspector D. V. Raje.

AS INFORMANT.

Continuing his cross-examination of the complainant, Mr. Billimoria asked whether there was any settled arrangement between Mr. Horniman and the witness as to the remuneration he was to receive for the services he rendered as an informant and whether there was any fixed period of employment.

Wadilal replied that there was no arrangement, but whenever he needed any moneys for his expenses, he was given such amounts as he required from time to time. His services as an informant would last, he expected, as long as he gave information, which bore the test for accuracy. For, Mr. Horniman did not solely rely on whatever information he gave him, but also had other sources of verifying the same.

IS IT FOR CARRYING TALES?

Mr. Billimoria then put it to the witness that if it was as stated by him, he never went into Princess Street Section for the past two years, it would not be possible for him to gather first hand information.

Witness replied that he was supplied with a good deal of information of what was happening in Princess St. Section pertaining to the "Sutta Khel." by Inspector Raje's enemies and in some instances, by persons, who alleged that they had been unnecessarily arrested. These informations, he verified through the assistance of some of his friends and then passed it on to Mr. Horniman. "I then put it to you that it was for carrying tales to Mr. Horniman that you are being paid monies?" asked Mr. Billimoria.

The Magistrate pointed out that the witness had stated that it was not "tales" which he carried, but it was "information" regarding "suttawallas."

"But how is it possible," asked Mr. Billimoria, "for a man who never goes into the Section to testify to the information?"

Mr. Biem said that, although he may not come to the Police Court, he was in a position to state with certainty that His Worship was sitting in court hearing cases.

Magistrate: Well, Mr. Billimoria, I think, that is an answer to your question.

Mr. Billimoria: My answer to such an assertion is, that it is better that I hold complete silence. (Laughter).

JOSHI'S ALLEGATIONS.

Witness was then asked whether it was not a fact that the Secretary of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association had sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police in which grave allegations of extortion had been made against the witness and also whether it was not a fact that he had asked Mr. Joshi, the Secretary, to pay certain sums of money to avoid his place of business being raided on a warrant. Witness denied that he had at any time conversation with Mr. Joshi, and further stated that he did not know him at all. He also denied the allegation of extortion.

At this stage, Mr. Billimoria told the Court that, in fairness to the witness, he should point out to the witness certain persons, whom he had summoned, but as they were absent he would differ putting these questions to him at this stage.

"SLAPPED AND LOCKED UP."

Cross-examination of the witness then centred round the alleged assault on the witness by Inspector Raje. Witness said that after he was arrested at C. P. Tank by Havaldar Tawde and brought to the Princess Street Police Station, he was given six slaps by Inspector Raje and locked up. Later that night Mr. Biem accompanied by Mr. Horniman and his Secretary, came to the Princess Street Police Station and witness told them of the assault.

The following day he made a complaint to Superintendent Guider and later when produced in the Court, to the Magistrate. He was directed to file a complaint, which he did.

Witness was then asked whether it was not a fact that he had taken an electric torch from a Borah merchant for which he had not paid him, and when pressed for payment, threatened to bring a warrant to raid the merchant's place. Witness denied that he had ever taken a torch or that he knew the merchant referred to.

Q: Did you not take a torch?—What do I want a torch for? Is it for house-breaking?

How do you know it is for house-breaking? .....

Mr. Fazul Khairaz objected to this line of cross-examination and asked for a ruling from the Court whether the counsel was entitled to put questions which were directed to obtain the opinion of the witness on a certain point.

Continuing he said that his learned friend will also have an additional difficulty, because under Section 146 of the Evidence Act, if the witness denies a certain statement, it will not be open for the defence to bring in witnesses to prove allegations which the witness has refuted, and put them in the witness-box.

Mr. Billimoria said that he could not understand Mr. Khairaz delegating to himself the powers of a judge or a magistrate.....

STORM IN TEA-CUP.

Mr. Khairaz: What does my learned friend mean by using language of this description? I was only making a submission to His Worship and I had not usurped the powers of a judge or a magistrate in doing so. I take strong objection to this kind of loose talk on the part of my learned friend.

Magistrate: I must also take a part in this. I think, it is after all a storm in a tea-cup. Is the Borah gentleman here?

Mr. Billimoria: No, your Worship, that is my difficulty.

Mr. Khairaz: That is only one of his difficulties. (Laughter).

Mr. Billimoria: I think I will leave this question to a later stage.

Magistrate: I think you had better leave it till your witnesses are here.

Continuing his cross-examination Mr. Billimoria asked his witness that, since he had stated in his examination in Chief that he was in fear of deportation when he was a Police-informant, whether he is still in fear of being deported.

Witness said that it entirely depended on the Police who, if they wanted, could deport him whether he was innocent or not.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Aug. 6.

Mr. Fazul Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem appeared for the complainant; while Mr. S. Billimoria defended the Police officer.

ROY'S PLIGHT IN JAIL

Reported To Have Lost 45 Pounds In Weight

EVEN RELATIVES NOT ALLOWED INTERVIEW

Sjt. V. B. Karnik writes:

Mr. M. N. Roy was transferred to Almora jail in May last for reasons of health. But the transfer to Almora does not seem to have done him any good. Mr. Roy is still reported to be getting low fever in the nights and has lost more more than 45 pounds in weight. He is given no special diet and no special medical treatment beyond what is available in an out of the way district jail is being given to him. Alarming reports having found currency in the public, Mr. Badridutta Pande an ex-member of the U. P. Legislative Council applied to the jail superintendent for an interview with Mr. Roy. But the jail superintendent refused the permission and has written back that Mr. Roy is quite alright.

INTERVIEWS NOT ALLOWED.

Mr. Roy's brother had also applied for an interview. But his request also met with the same fate. Since Mr. Roy's conviction in January 1932, a number of persons including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had applied for an interview with him. But not one of them was allowed to meet Mr. Roy. Since his conviction, he has not been allowed a single interview with his friends or relatives. Mr. Roy is treated as a B class prisoner and as such is entitled to one interview every month. Mr. Roy's friends are wondering why even the ordinary provisions of the jail manual are not followed in his case.

DEPRIVED OF WRITING MATERIALS.

From reports to hand it appears that Mr. Roy has been recently deprived of all his writing materials. Already the facilities allowed to Mr. Roy for even purely academic and scientific reading and writing were very scanty. The deprivation of writing materials will now completely stop all his activities in that direction and will subject him to an absolute mental and intellectual starvation.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1934

CONGRESS & SWADESHI

The Congress Working Committee's resolutions on Swadeshi activities in general and Khaddar propaganda in particular should be very helpful to Congress Committees in respect of an all-important item of the constructive programme. The Working Committee has endorsed Gandhiji's formula first recommended to the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, suggesting that the latter's Swadeshi propaganda should be restricted to useful articles manufactured wholly in India through cottage and other small industries, which specially need popular education for their support and which accept the guidance of recognised Swadeshi organisations for regulating prices, wages and Labour welfare. But the Working Committee rightly adds at the same time that this formula must not be interpreted to mean any modification of the policy of the Congress to promote the use of Swadeshi in preference to foreign goods. This formula, though primarily recommended to the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, is specially appropriate for Congress organisations, which have been following for the last fourteen years the policy underlying the formula in promoting Khaddar in preference to Swadeshi mill-cloth.

Neglect Of Khaddar

The need for giving special support to the products of small-scale industries like Khaddar, was well demonstrated by the results of the undiscriminating support given by many Congress Committees to Swadeshi mill-cloth during the last few years. The insistence on pure Khaddar became steadily less, mill-Khaddar and other Swadeshi mill fabrics tended to become fashionable even for Congressmen, and many habitual users of Khaddar light-heartedly used mill-cloth without provoking censure or surprise even among Congressmen. At various Swadeshi Exhibitions, promoted by leading Congressmen, mill-cloth quite eclipsed Khaddar and even the rule requiring every Congress voter to be a habitual wearer of Khaddar failed to keep up the number of habitual Khadi-wearers. Soon the Khadi Clause became the laughing-stock of Congressmen themselves and a perfect dead-letter, and the consequent demoralization led to several malpractices at elections. The Working Committee has, therefore, done well to lay down emphatically and unequivocally that hereafter "no competition is permissible on Congress platforms and in Congress exhibitions between mill-made cloth and hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi," and that "Congressmen are expected to use and encourage only Khadi to the exclusion of any other cloth." It is to be hoped that hereafter at least Congressmen will honestly and loyally carry out the clear injunctions of the Working Committee without any reservation or quibbling.

The Khadi Clause

With regard to the scandalous evasion of the Khaddar Clause, for instance, by the voters putting on Khaddar apparel only at the time of voting, the Working Committee strongly condemns such evasion as it is "illegal and defeats the very end with which the Khaddar Clause has been introduced." The Committee, accordingly, lays down that "the election board's presiding authorities should invalidate the votes of those who manifestly are not habitual wearers of Khaddar." The difficulties of enforcing the clause at elections, where hundreds of voters turn up, are indeed undeniable. But the clause was adopted by a plenary session of the Congress and can be repealed or modified only by such a session. And so long as it stands, it is a lesser evil to enforce it in spite of the difficulties than to evade it or defy it. The Congress Committees, therefore, should honestly and loyally enforce the clause as required by the Constitution and by the present resolution of the Working Committee, which is, of course, binding upon all subordinate Congress organisations. The next session of the Congress, however, will do well to relax the rule a little and restrict it to the candidates seeking election to any Congress Committees. It is necessary, at the same time, that Congress Committees should popularise Khaddar in the country by all practicable means, by example as well as precept. The use of Khaddar by Congressmen will be a proof of their concern for the millions of unemployed and under-employed villagers.

Imperialism In Ceylon

Few Indians will be surprised at the discussion in the Commons on the regulation of textile imports into Ceylon. British policy in this respect has been but too familiar to them. The Ceylon ministers not promising to regulate the imports as desired by Britain, that is, with a guaranteed British quota, the British Government "feel it to be impossible that Ceylon should be excluded from a particular Imperial policy which is regarded as essential to the economic interests of the Empire as a whole." Ceylon may think otherwise but she is not capable of understanding Imperial politics, not even her own interests so well as Britain can. Accordingly, an Order in Council will soon be made investing the Governor of Ceylon "with power to regulate textile imports by quota in the same way as such imports are being regulated in other parts of the Colonial Empire." In plain language Ceylon will be compelled by law, that is, in the last resort, by force, to accept British textiles.

This decision has a lesson for India as well as Ceylon. And that lesson should not be blurred by the loose talk of goodwill. Asked in the Commons if it was not necessary "in order to get these particular markets we should seek the goodwill of Ceylon rather than compel them to do what they do not want," the Colonial minister replied unabashed that he "was not in the least convinced that the general goodwill of the people is evidenced by the action of the Board of Ministers." That is to say, if Ceylon does not buy British textiles of her own free will, she is to be compelled to do so by an Executive degree. The Ceylon Constitution provides for such a decree as a "Safeguard" for Britain. A similar policy will, of course, be attempted in India. But it remains to be seen how long a whole nation can be coerced into using any goods against its will.

Government And Bihar

Our London correspondent has sent us the text of a letter addressed by Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Secretary, League against Imperialism, to two ex-Viceroys on the subject of Bihar Relief. Mr. Bridgeman urges them, on grounds that cannot be questioned, to intercede with the British Government on behalf of the sufferers. In view of the magnitude of suffering and also of the fact that the British Government has spent, and will further spend, lakhs of pounds on the Codux Sinaiticus, Bechuanaland and similar objects, it is only reasonable to demand that they should contribute something to the relief of Bihar sufferers. But we are afraid Mr. Bridgeman's appeal will be neither responded to by the ex-Viceroys nor considered sympathetically by the British Government. The reaction of Governments in India and England to the devastation in Bihar has clearly shown that they did not realise their obligations as Governments ought to realise and usually do realise. Complaining of Government's indifference towards their duty Mr. C. F. Andrews has struck a contrast with what the Japanese Government did after the earthquake in Japan. That contrast is significant.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

He Put India On The Map.

(By P. R. LELE.)

To-day the whole of India will be paying homage to the sacred memory of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who died fourteen years ago. Instead of being dimmed his memory is becoming more and more resplendent as year follows year. The teachings of his life stand vindicated by the labyrinth of events that have happened during these fourteen years. In Lokamanya one saw the happy combination of high idealism with realistic and practical sagacity. Born with a highly speculative talent, he had to devote his whole life to making his people aware of their material rights in this world. The circumstances of this unhappy land compelled Lokamanya to give to his country what was meant and would in different circumstances have been used for mankind. Even so, when for six years he was perforce cut off from exclusively devoting himself to his country, he gave to the world his monumental treatise on the universal and eternal teachings of Bhagvad Gita.

The Sovereign Remedy.

Lokamanya was the first to realise that the numerous ills, from which India was suffering, could only be cured by one sovereign remedy, viz., Swaraj. Protests and petitions howsoever strong and well-reasoned, could but touch the fringe and that only off and on. The best in India was but patronised all over the world by a few well-meaning souls but could not compel attention. The ablest and the noblest Indians had to content themselves with a subordinate position. The greatest Indians felt stunted before the most ordinary aliens belonging to independent countries. Even poetry and scholarship in India had to depend on some foreign individual or agency to sponsor the same in the world—otherwise they had not the ghost of a chance for recognition in the world. Nay, a poet like Rabindranath Tagore had to be found for us by Scandinavian students. Lokmanya diagnosed the ailment. In the absence of the power to rule our own affairs, we Indians could not utilise our own best men or our best resources and could, therefore, make no impression on people outside India. As a dependency of England India was not on the map of the world. Speaking of Sir Walter Scott an eminent Scottish judge said "He put Scotland on the map." Most appropriately can the same be said of Lokmanya: "He put India on the map."

First Victory.

The first crowning victory of Lokamanya was won in Calcutta during 1906. The Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by the veteran Congress leader Dadabhai Naoroji about fourteen months after the Bengal Partition which convulsed India from frontier to frontier. Bengal was the first province outside Maharashtra to absorb Lokmanya's teaching and a school was actually formed in Calcutta which propagated it. This school contained men like Bepin Chandra Pal, Aswini Kumar Dutt, Aurobindo Ghosh, Shyamsunder Chakravary and C. R. Das. In his Presidential address at Calcutta Dadabhoy Naoroji expressed the totality of the aspirations of his countrymen in the one word "Swaraj" which since then became current coin and a chartered expression. Tilak's triumph at the Calcutta Congress of 1906 put Government on the lookout for an opportunity to clap him in jail. I can recall the year 1907 the very first year of college career during which we heard repeated rumours of the arrest and prosecution of Lokamanya. Did he not teach his countrymen not to look with moist tongues at the small mercies and petty doles conferred by the rulers? His activities had to be suppressed before his teaching took firm root in provinces other than Maharashtra and Bengal. The Bomb outrages in Bengal gave Government the opportunity it was longing for and Lokamanya was sent away for the long term of six years.

"Father of Indian Revolt."

For the time being Government appeared to have triumphed. But Lokamanya's teaching had taken firm root in the soil of his countrymen's hearts. Resurgent nationalism cannot be scotched by the removal of one man. What Lokamanya said at his trial came absolutely true. His imprisonment and suffering did for his mission what endless propaganda could not. Indeed his imprison-

(Continued on page 10.)

WHITHER INDIA? - -

The Socialism Which Indian Sages Taught And Prescribed Was & Is, In Many Respects, More Truly Scientific Than That Of Marx And Lenin

(By Dr. Bhagwandas)

I.

Since the last article of this series appeared, some ten weeks ago, important events have occurred. The question, "Whither Congress?", has been temporarily answered by the resolutions which the A.I.C.C. adopted at Patna on 19th and 20th May, 1934. But that question, and perhaps larger question, "Whither India?", have been more significantly, and less temporarily, answered by the first session of the All-India Socialist Conference, held in the same town on 17th May, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deva (Principal of the Kashi Vidyapitha)

The Patna Conference

This A. I. Socialist Conference decided to co-ordinate the several Socialist groups that have been forming spontaneously in different parts of the country, within the last few months, into one "All-India Organisation of Socialists 'within' the Congress"; appointed a Committee "to prepare a draft programme, and a constitution for an A. I. Congress Socialist Party"; also an Organising Secretary to carry out the subsidiary work of forming local groups (and presumably educating public opinion) "on the basis of the programme adopted by the Drafting Committee: and resolved to recommend, among other things, "to the Congress, to declare as its objective a Socialist State, and, after the capture of power to convene a Constituent Assembly..(with) representation on a 'functional' basis, for formulating a constitution for the Indian State, based on political, social, and economic principles" (as specified).

Coming Events

Coming events cast their shadows before. They arise as stirrings in the Deeps of the Oversoul, the Divine Principle which gives Spiritual Unity, amidst Multiplicity, to all being. Their shadows are then cast in the shape of large Concepts, great Ideas, illuminative Principles, philosophies, on the souls of idealists, utopians, prophets, poets, who think, speak write, sing about the adjustment of the rights of the Individual and the State, the Federation of the World and the Parliament of Man, and the Reign of Justice and of Peace. Finally, the shadows materialise on the surface of the earth in great movements and occurrences which advance Humanity to higher and higher levels in the eonian ascent towards perfection through cyclic and spiral regresses and further progresses. Or, as the words Oversoul, soul, divine, spiritual, etc., are under a cloud, and have become hackneyed and distasteful because of misuse, we may say, in the newer words, that great historical events begin as seeds in the Total Unconscious, the Collective Intelligence, the Mass-Mind, Inchoate Public Opinion, ('Samashti-Buddhi, Aql-i-kul'); then develop as great 'ideologies' in the minds of great 'leaders' of thought, and finally take shape as organised efforts and struggles to realise 'Democracy' and the 'Rights of Man,' to bring about political, economic, social, cultural, and all other kinds of 'equality,' without distinction of race, creed, caste, color, or sex, to 'revolutionise' the face of the human world by annihilating priest-craft, ruler-craft, financier-craft and their inseparable inordinate greeds, prides, lusts, hates, and consequent enormous iniquities which have been making the life of the vast masses of the Human Race miserable.

Growth Of Socialism

The word "Socialism" incarnates the newest manifestation of the ideology. Socialism—of some sort—is in the air. In mystical yet also thoroughly rational terminology, it has descended from "the Causal Plane" of the Deep Unconscious to "the Mental Plane" of the minds of theorists like More, Fourier, Owen, Paine, Proudhon, Blanqui, Marx, Engels, etc., and has now come to "the Physical Plane" of the earth in Russia and is hanging heavy in the air in many other countries, ready to rain down, but tossed about by the high winds of other views or 'isms.'

The misfortune is that the purest waters of heaven, when they fall to the earth; become mixed up with and soiled by the dust and the dirt of the earth's surface. Those who would benefit by them must drink them pure; and to have them pure, they must either catch them in duly prepared vessels before they touch the earth, or must strain them very carefully afterwards. It is best to catch them pure, in the vessels of thoughtful, far-seeing, philanthropic minds, before they are contaminated by the soil of selfish interests, party passions, class hatreds, but as that is not possible, the next best way, of straining them thoroughly must be adopted, straining through the fine and close-woven cloth of careful scrutiny.

Educate The Public

How the certainty of the coming of Socialism obsesses the

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

A SUBSERVIENT ASSEMBLY.

Here is another striking instance of tame subservience that characterises the present Assembly. Dr. Ziauddin asked for the minority note of the capitation Tribunal. In reply Colonel Lumby repeated an earlier offer to allow "party leaders or their nominees" to see it "in strict confidence." Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, however, ventured to remind the Army represenative that the offer had been turned down by the leaders because of the conditions laid down by Government. Colonel Lumby urged that at least one party did take advantage of the offer. We need not pause to wonder about the identity of this particular "Party". What is noteworthy is that inspite of feeling strongly on the behaviour of the Government, "Honourable Representatives" of India have allowed the matter to rest there.

EMPIRE FIRST.

Government's attitude on the Capitation Tribunal Report constitutes, also, one of the most glaring commentaries on the position of India in the Empire and the primary concern of the Administration. Government have defied an all-India demand for the publications of the dissenting note, a demand which was supported even by ultra-Moderate opinion as represented by Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. This demand, moreover, relates to a note written by two of the highest judicial authorities in India, Sir Shadi Lal and Sir S. M. Sulaiman. What kind of Empire is this the security of which is endangered by the publication of the views of Sir Shadilal and Sir S. M. Sulaiman? And what kind of Indian administration is this which suppresses as a public menace the views of its own Chief Justices?

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' DUTY.

The Working Committee has officially explained that its Bombay resolution was not a reflection upon, nor a criticism of the Congress Socialist Party or its programme but that it was intended to apply to individuals engaged in loose talk. We heartily welcome this assurance which must satisfy the Socialists. Personally we believe that much of the misunderstanding was possibly due to Congress Socialists being confused with others who have nothing to do with the Congress. Be that as it may, the Benares resolution vindicates the honour of the Socialist Party as a disciplined organisation within the Congress and constitutes a general approval of its programme, which is a logical conclusion of the Karachi Resolution. We confidently hope that the Socialist group will justify the blessings that it has received. For, it is obvious that the brunt of the main work of the Congress outside the Legislatures will have to be borne by the rank and file to which the Socialists rightly claim to belong.

CHAWLA AND GOVERNMENT.

With the gratified air of one who, along with his subordinates, had done what he could, Sir Frank Noyce told Sardar Bhupat Singh in the Assembly that the aerodrome officer of Karachi was present to see Mr. Chawla off "in the ordinary course of his duties". "No other Government officer was present" but, exclaimed the simple-minded Sir Frank, "a great deal of trouble was taken to obtain permits for Mr. Chawla's flight and to assist him by seeing that he started with all the documents and information necessary to ensure that he would not be delayed in other countries." Perhaps Sir Frank Noyce expects all of Mr. Chawla's countrymen to bow in gratitude for the assistance that is rendered to all ordinary airmen. The experience, however, of Alan Cobham and Kingsford-Smith was different. And Chawla is to India what Cobham and Smith are to England and Australia. But then, Chawla is not so to Sir Frank Noyce and to his Government.

UNFORTUNATE NON-CO-OPERATION.

The Calcutta University is reported to have refused the request of Sir C. V. Raman to depute two of its professors to attend a Symposium on Molecular Spectra to be held under the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Sometime ago there had been a good deal of unfortunate controversy going on between the University and Sir C. V. Raman. If that controversy has anything to do with the present decision, then the action of the Calcutta University appears to us to be extremely deplorable. Differences may, in certain cases, be inevitable. But in no circumstances must they be allowed to go beyond the bounds of reason. In the realm of Science, moreover, personal and even national prejudices are considered irrelevant. A deep-red Russian Scientist and an equally deep-blue British scientist will cheerfully forget their differences to co-operate in the service of Science. The Calcutta University ought to reconsider its refusal.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Penalising Opinion

We refuse to believe that the Government has any such materials in its possession as would justify it in coming to the conclusion it has about the Communist Party. As it is the Government's opinion it cannot be challenged in a court of law. Even so we must strongly protest against the notificaion. We believe it to be an abuse of the powers which the Government has under the law and most inexpedient as a measure of administration. The Indian Penal Code is there to punish a man for interference with the administration of law or for endangering public peace. Under the present notification a man will get six months' imprisonment if he happens to be a member of the Communist Party and will get three years if he manages the Communist Party or any of its organisations. If this is not penalising a man for his opinion, we do not know what it is.—"Forward."

The Frontier Gandhi, says Sir Samuel Hoare, would be released when Government were satisfied that his detention was no longer essential in the public interest, and that his release would not cause trouble in the N.W.F.P.

And since satisfaction, "public interest" and "trouble" all are subject to the mood of the gods—with apologies to that Greek scholar, Sir Harry Haig—the future of the Frontier Gandhi's "detention" may be regarded as more or less secure.

* * * *

Indeed, Sir Samuel's own answer to an earlier question suggests data for a vague length of the period.

There are ten persons in India, he said, who were arrested a decade ago, and whose movements are still restricted—that is to say, they are in jail without trial—under State Regulations.

Now, we don't know who the ten persons are. But it stands to reason that they cannot be half so dangerous as the very violent Khan, the leader of violent and revolutionary Red Shirts in a key-Province like the N.-W. F.P.

So, if you know the elements of Algebra you might have a shot at the value of X.

* * * *

The Maha Sabha has spoken:—"....a great calamity that the Congress merely in the vain hope of securing Muslim co-operation.. ....."

Next move with the "Muslims" please!

* * * *

"To a well-trained bureaucrat, the first reaction on meeting journalists is a feeling of distrust, which leads to reticence."

—Sir HARRY HAIG.

Bad Nerves or Guilty Conscience?

or A+B equal to Bureaucracy?

* * * *

"Benares Arrests Simla's Attention."

—Headline.

Unauthorised and illegal, of course; but much better than Simla arresting Benares under, say, the Cr. L.A.A or "Act XIV of 1908."

* * * *

According to Mr. Bajpai, speaking on behalf of Government, the case of Gurmukh Singh and his alleged ill-treatment (in the Kabul Jail), is a matter "which concerned the internal administration of a Foreign State."

Quite true. It reminds us of the case of a British journalist, who was arrested by the Nazis in Germany. But that, as you say, you have heard before.

* * * *

"Mr. Zafrullah Khan gave a reception on July 18 at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, to meet the Governor-General of India and the Countess of Willingdon.

Day by day—and eve by eve—in every way the bright future is getting nearer and nearer.

* * * *

Sir Henry Gidney claims that he "sowed the seeds of the Minority Report." "Political Wild Oats with the approval of an indulgent parent" would probably have been less appropriate.

Any way, we believe the claim will be sharply questioned by the Aga Khan, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Ghaznavi, etc., etc., in addition to—who known?—a Government member or two.

But, whoever the real claimant, our own view is that the Minority Report is a miracle of a mouse in labour producing a mountain.

* * * *

"Some people pride themselves on being modern, and I am as modern as any man alive," says the ancient Socialist and modern Conservative, J. Ramsay MacDonald. The modern man alive will probably feel like committing suicide. But he must desist.

Mr. MacDonald meant to emphasise something else:—"But no man can be modern unless he has an appreciation of the past." The distinguished orator's own past, of course, excepted.

* * * *

"EVE PUNISHED FOR ADAM,"

—Says a headline.

We need not deny. But she has had more than her revenge, continuously and through the ages. Verily, the sins of the father.....

* * * *

Our apologies are due to Sir Md. Usman and we tender them.

We commented the other day on the Acting-Governor of Madras explaining the obvious. The mistake arose because our source of information omitted to mention that Sir M. Usman was alluding not to "Loyalty," but to his loyalty to the Madras Corporation.

* * * *

"What are the town fathers debating?"

"Whether to keep up the good roads and fine the motorists for speeding, or maintain a mudhole and charge them for hauling 'em out."

OLD SATTA GULLI RAID CASE

Magistrate Takes Up Issue Of Legality Of Warrant

WANTS PROSECUTION TO PROVE LEGAL RIGHT TO WHOLESALE RAID

"Your Worship is going to be set a mathematical problem," said Mr. Khairaz, when the Magistrate asked Mr. Manker to explain how the Old Sutta Gulli was raided when the warrant was intended to raid a "Room, house, or place at Old Sutta Gulli."

The point at issue was the legality of the warrant. The Magistrate observed that his attention had now been drawn to the actual wording of the warrant, and although there was localisation, it was for the Prosecution to prove that the warrant gave them the legal right to raid the whole of Sutta Gulli.

This discussion took place at the resumed hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday of the case in which the remaining accused who were arrested along with Mr. B. G. Horniman on the night of April 28th last, were placed on trial on a charge of having been found in a common gaming place.

At the last hearing, Mr. Manker, the Police Prosecutor, stated that he had no instructions as to what he was to do in the case of the accused who were absent at the hearing. On Tuesday, he stated that his instructions were to go on with the case, and the Magistrate proceeded to record the statements of the accused and adjourned the case to give an opportunity to the Police Prosecutor to argue on the legality of the warrant.

Mr. Manker, the Police Prosecutor informed the Court that of the 80 accused who were yet to be tried, 18 were absent.

DIFFICULTY DUE TO POLICE

Magistrate: The whole difficulty is due to the police. They should never have put up 123 persons in one batch. It is impossible for one Magistrate to try all these accused in one batch. Anyway how many of the accused who are absent were found in possession of chits?

Mr. Manker said that there were some persons among them who had chits.

Magistrate: Supposing chits are found on some of the accused, and they say that they laid the bets in the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and while returning they were arrested, are you in a position to disprove it or for the matter of that, if they say that they had laid their bets elsewhere and had come to this place to buy pan or have a cup of tea, what then?

Mr. Manker: So far as the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association is concerned, there is no evidence before us as to the nature of the business they carried on.

LEGALITY FIRST.

Magistrate: I do not know, but Mr. Horniman had put it to the witnesses. I do not know what the accused are going to say.

Continuing the Magistrate observed that the legality of the warrant must now be decided first, because when the question was raised by Mr. Horniman, he had told him that unless some evidence was recorded this question could not be decided. Now that the evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate wished to decide this point first.

Before doing so, however, the Magistrate asked Mr. Manker if he wanted to proceed with the case against the others.

Mr. Manker said that his instructions were to go on with the case.

The Magistrate then said that his attention had now been drawn to the wording of the warrant which was as follows "to raid a house, room or place at Old Sutta Gulli upto the gate of Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and about 15 feet towards the gate leading to Vithalwadi and with its junction with Shaikh Memon Street."

The wording of the warrant suggested, the Magistrate observed, that either a house, room or place in the Old Sutta Gulli was intended to be raided by the police, and not the Old Sutta Gulli. He wanted to hear Mr. Manker on this point, and decide the legality of the warrant, and if that was decided against Mr. Manker, there would be no need for the accused to come to Court again and again. It was then open to the prosecution, if they are so advised, to go to the High Court in revision of the order.

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

The Magistrate then inquired if the prosecution would abide by his decision, Mr. Manker said that he had no instructions in the matter, and he could not give such an undertaking.

Deputy Inspector Karnik was then called into the witness-box and examined for the prosecution and he stated how the raid was carried out on the night of Ap 28 last at 9-55 p.m.

Questioned by the Magistrate, he said that he had not told Sub-Inspector Desai that he should put the cordon 15 feet towards the gate leading to Vithalwadi, as the latter had seen the warrant. He was not in a position to state definitely where each of the persons was arrested.

"Was there much confusion?" asked the Magistrate. "People were running here and there," replied Mr. Karnik.

Witness then produced documents purported to have been found in the possession of some of the accused during the search.

When some torn chits were produced as having been found on the person of accused No. 15, the Magistrate asked "who tore them?"

Witness replied that he did not know.

Magistrate: I want to know where you found these torn chits?—The panchnama says that they were found on the person of the accused.

Magistrate: Do you mean to suggest that these torn chits were found on the person of the accused?—Yes.

Magistrate: What do you mean by that? Did he keep them in his pocket or his trouser pocket?—I don't know that.

Magistrate: I don't think anybody would keep torn chits in his pockets but would rather throw them away.

FIGURES FOR THE WEEK.

When another note book with some figures written in it was produced, the Magistrate observed, these may be astrological figures. I myself have received from some astrologer that such and such figures will come during the week. (Laughter).

Cross-examined by Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz, the witness said that the police found two passes of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association on the ground.

Q: Did you pick these passes, because they would be incriminating evidence?—We picked up everything we found there.

Did you think that these passes were instruments of gaming?—I can't say so.

Magistrate: What Mr. Khairaz wants to know is whether it is your case that the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association carries on gambling?—No.

Mr. Khairaz: Did you search any house, room or place in the Old Sutta Gulli?—No.

Do you know that the warrant is for a house, room or place at Old Sutta Gulli?—The warrant is for Old Sutta Gulli.

Mr. Khairaz then read the wording of the warrant to the witness and the witness replied that the words "house, room or place" were printed, and it was the general practice for the police to scratch out whichever words they wanted from the printed form.

Magistrate: But you have not scratched out any of these words?—No, we have not done it, but the Old Sutta Gulli was meant to be raided.

Magistrate: Did you raid any particular place in Old Sutta Gulli?—I took it that we wanted to raid Old Sutta Gulli.

Mr. Khairaz: Your Worship sees that the Officer does not want to reply the question.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT

After Havildar Tawde and Sub-Inspector Desai had given evidence, the statements of the accused were recorded.

The Magistrate pointed out in discussing the legality of the warrant that the police wanted to raid the whole of the Old Sutta Gulli, but the words in the warrant were, "Room, house or place" at Old Sutta Gulli. As regards localisation, there was evidence to show that there was gambling being carried on there. But as to the legality of the warrant to raid the whole of Sutta Gulli, he wanted to hear what Mr. Manker had to urge on that behalf.

Mr. Manker wanted time, and the case was then adjourned to August 4.

Sir Robert Henry Clive, British Ambassador in Tokyo and Lady Clive with the members of their Staff of Embassy.

Business & Politics Bound Inextricably

MANU SUBEDAR DENOUNCES STEEL EXCISE

Revision Of Company Act Urged

"It is most objectionable that Indian interests should be sacrificed and Indian opinion flouted by those, who are wanting us to believe that they are assisting the cause of Indian Reforms and genuine transfer of Power to Indian hands," observed Mr. Manu Subedar, presiding over the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Tuesday.

"POLITICS AND BUSINESS INSEPARABLE."

Holding that "Politics and Business are closely and inextricably bound up," Mr. Subedar referred to the future task of the Chamber representative in the Legislative Assembly.

APPOINTMENT OF DAVAR URGED.

The speaker also referred to the proposed revision of the Indian Companies Act, and urged the appointment of Prof. Davar, who was thoroughly conversant with the company affairs of Bombay, to be associated with the special Officer already appointed by the Government, to look through all the suggestions for the modification of the present Company Law.

He also referred to the alleged discussions in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and deplored the undue interest taken by interested parties to magnify minor differences to serve their purpose. He hoped that Mr. Mathuradas Vossanji would consider the request of the Committee and reconsider his position and come back at the helm of affairs in the body.

Mr. Manu Subedar said:—

"The most outstanding event is the publication of the Report of the Tariff Board on Steel Industry. Your Committee have registered their protest and have sent their comment on this report. It is obvious that the Tariff Board, constituted of Service-men, place-hunters and pedagogues, is impervious to public sentiments as well as to the best interests of Indian businessmen. It will be almost the first task of your representative in the Legislature, whoever he is in future, to secure a modification of the machinery, by which tariff questions are considered at present and applications for protection are dealt with.

"EXCISE LEVY NOT IN INDIA'S INTERESTS."

"We have the spectacle of the Finance Department of the Government of India, adopting the excise duty on local manufactures not in an isolated case and as an exception, but as a general rule and as an ordinary expedient of the Indian financial system. Against this measure the Chamber has objected, and in your name I would like to mention that we shall never rest content till we get all the excise impositions removed from the Statute Book. An excise duty levied by a national Government, where the bulk of the requirements are produced at home and where the article lends itself easily to such levies, might be one thing, but an excise, which is imposed not in the interests of India, but in the interests of the producers of the United Kingdom, is an intolerable imposition. It is most objectionable that Indian interests should be sacrificed and Indian opinion flouted by those, who are wanting us to believe that they are assisting the cause of Indian Reform and genuine transfer of Power to Indian hands.

"A STAB IN THE BACK."

"Coming to the published Bill, attention has been drawn by this Chamber that it is a vicious principle, wherever an article is protected, to go below the line of revenue duties. Going below the level of revenue duties is a stab in the back to established industries and is falsifying legitimate expectations. Further, it involves a direct sacrifice of revenue. In the present state of Indian finances, it is astounding that the Government of India should countenance this proposition. This sacrifice is all the more galling as it is not in the interests of the Indian manufacturer.

"WHAT ABOUT UNTESTED STEEL?"

"With regard to preference to Britain, this Chamber has never supported or countenanced this principle, though, as businessmen, we are not unwilling in future, when political differences are all properly settled, to consider reciprocal schemes, which involve a definite benefit to India. This preference is imposed on India from outside. It is based on the expectation that Britain will only send tested materials. But there is no guarantee that Britain will not dump in this market untested material and upset all calculations on which the scheme is based. How the Tariff Board and the Government of India could be blind to the evidence of British steel manufacturers, in which they said that they were quite prepared to send to India untested steel, I cannot understand. This Chamber had already protested against the barefaced proposal of British steel interests to share out the market in India between themselves and the Tata Company, irrespective of the consequences on Indian industry, or the burden which would be imposed on the Indian consumer. Notwithstanding this, in the scheme that the Tariff Board has recommended and that has been put forward in the Bill, we find these objectionable features, which arouse legitimate apprehensions regarding the future of this industry. This is an industry, the need of which, on national grounds, and as a matter of defence from the military point of view, has already acknowledged. It is common ground between us and the Government, and yet we find that, under the guise of protection, new taxes are being levied and a way is being made clear for the sale of British goods in India on favourable terms and no steps are being taken, which would secure

(Continued on page 14)

REJECTED BY 404 VOTES TO 60

Labourite Vote Of Censure On Government Defeated

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons the Labourite vote of censure was rejected by 404 votes to 60.

Sir John Simon winding up the debate, emphatically denied that the Government's proposals were influenced by conversations with other powers, and said the matter had not been the subject of any such conversations.

The Government's decision was first announced in the House of Commons, and was the result of a prolonged examination of every aspect of the question by the Ministers.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated:—

There was a debate in the House of Commons, on Monday on the air policy, initiated by a Labour vote of censure, regretting that the British Government should engaged in a policy of re-armament.

PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

The Government's proposals were condemned by Labour and Liberal speakers in the continuation of the Air debate in the House of Commons.

Major Attlee contended that there was no suggestion that the proposed increases would give any increased security or contribute to peace. He said the Government had begun the old arms competition.

Sir Herbert Samuel who also criticised the Government's attitude, inquired if their disarmament efforts were to be written down as another Government's failures.

Mr. Winston Churchill on the other hand questioned the sufficiency of the proposals and asserted that Germany in violation of the treaty had created a military air force, which at the present rate of expansion would be stronger in 1936 than Britain's.

Reception To Darbar Gopaldas

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, July 30.

Darbar Gopaldas was given a rousing reception at a public meeting held at Borsad, yesterday night on behalf of Borsad citizens, Harijan Sevak Sangh and Harijans as he entered the Taluka after the expiry of his long imprisonment.

DARBAR SAHEB'S APPEAL.

After the reception was over, another public meeting was held under the presidentship of Darbar Saheb for the celebration of the Harijan Day. In the beginning Sjt. Chimanlal Narkhi, the Secretary of the District Harijan Sevak Sangh, told the audience that their responsibility was great for the Harijan work, as now Mahatmaji's Harijan tour is terminated. Sjt. Darbar Saheb during his lecture addressing the Harijans stated: "Oh Harijans, I bow you. This I say not for the sake of courtesy. I bow to you because you follow Hindu religion, though suppressed by the Hindus, you all must follow Mahatma's advise fully. It can only be said that you value Mahatma's efforts for the amelioration of your condition, if you take advantage of it." Addressing the caste-Hindus, he appealed to them to give equal status, to Harijans in the Hindu society.

Both the meetings were well attended by the Caste Hindus as well as Harijans.

Sensation In Trial Of Suspects

Went To Chancellery "To Arrest Whole Government"

Police Accused Of Breach Of Promise For Making Confession

(Special Cable.)

VIENNA, July 30.

"We were told before the revolt that high personalities would cover the insurgents", declared Otto Planetta at the Special Court-Martial. He added that the insurgents were told not to shed blood unless forced to do so in self-defence.

He said he entered a dark room in the Chancellery and ordered a tall man to put his hands up (probably Major Fey). He suddenly felt his right arm touched. It was only then he realised that there was another man in the room (the other man was Dr. Dollfuss).

Planetta said, "Him I saw fall." He said he heard Dr. Dollfuss say "I resign in favour of Dr. Rintelen."

The judge inquired what Planetta wanted in the Chancellery. Planetta replied that he wanted to arrest the whole government, but did not answer when asked the reason.

CONFISCATION OF REBELS' PROPERTY

VIENNA, July 31.

The confiscation of the property of all concerned in the Nazi Revolt, and forced labour in concentration camps for minor offenders have been decreed by the Cabinet at an extraordinary session, which heard the report of the Secretary of Defence declaring that order had been completely restored all over the country and at last attempt to rally the rebels has collapsed.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL ADMISSIONS

(Special Cable.)

VIENNA, July 31.

The Court Martial adjourned till to-morrow after sensational admissions by the Government witnesses, which put all concerned in a serious predicament. Astonishing scenes marked the end of the session, with tempers running high. Counsel for Defence requested an adjournment on the ground of strain on prisoners' counsel. The Bench refused, whereupon Counsel for Defence laid down his mandate and forced the Bench to adjourn.

The Bench threatened to impeach Counsel for Defence before a Disciplinary Chamber.

Otto Planetta caused a sensation when he declared that Police Vice-President Stubl who addressed the prisoners after their arrest, said that if the murderer of Dollfuss confessed, the rest would be freed, and Planetta thereupon confessed. He added bitterly that none were released. Stubl admitted that he offered the rebels freedom as far as they were not concerned in the murder of Dollfuss, or were not former members of the army police.

A stir occurred when Major Fey giving evidence admitted that he told Holzweber that he could rely on the agreement being honoured.

Herr Neustaedter-Suermer, Minister for Social Welfare admitted that he still offered the rebels safe conduct, even after he knew that Dollfuss was dead. He said he was confronted with a different situation when he learned that Dollfuss had been murdered and not killed in an equal fight.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OPENED

Mysore Durbar's Offer Of Special Facilities

NEBBAL, July 31.

With greetings from Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Sir M. Visvesvaraya and scientists from Universities in the North and Colonel Plowden, Resident, Mysore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a distinguished gathering of scientists, patrons, supporters attending, the Indian Academy of Sciences was formally inaugurated to-day.

Doctor Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, welcoming the guests paid eloquent tributes to Indian researchers who, within a short space of time were able to catch the fancy of intellectual India to an astonishing degree. Widespread support of the Academy presented an encouraging augury for its future.

Sir Mirza Ismail inaugurating the Academy justified the choice of Bangalore as the Academy's home, giving the Durbar's assurances of considering the grant of special facilities should scientists finally decide the choice.—A. P.

MR. SARAT BOSE

To Stand For Assembly

A Calcutta message states that as a result of the united appear from the leaders at Benares, Mr. Sarat Bose, Bar-at-law, now a State prisoner at Kurseong under Regulation 3, has agree to stand as Congress candidate for the Assembly from Calcutta constituency

PRISONERS SCALE WALL & ESCAPE

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Four Bengali prisoners at present undergoing trial with several others on a charge of waging war against the King escaped from the Alipore Central Jail this afternoon by scaling the wall.

The trial has been going on for about a year and is on the verge of completion.—A. P.

STILL IN DOLDRUMS!

Heavy Short Selling In U. S. Practically Out Of Question

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 31.

The general opinion in London is that New York seems to be an American Administration has now finished its policy of business reform and will shortly encourage an enterprise of giving greater freedom for the conduct of business by business men.

It is pointed out that the beneficial effect of reforms has been a quick recovery of the Wall Street from the depression caused by Austrian crisis, which is attributed to the fact that under the new regime the heavy short selling is practically out of question.

Major L. L. B. Amgas, a well-known Stockmarket statistician, is of opinion that Roosevelt's reflationary programme is only just beginning to operate in earnest, and although his technique is somewhat different it will produce similar conditions to those which has for the past two years stimulated the trade revival in Great Britain.

On the contrary, American business is still in the doldrums, although her exports for the half year amounted to 1,036,000,000 dollars and imports of 863,000,000 dollars as compared to 669,000,000, and 593,000,000 dollars respectively in the last year.

The devaluation of dollar largely offsets these gains. Moreover the effects of drought are already being felt by her retail trade and is expected to have serious repercussion later in the American purchasing power.

5th JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION, Opens SRINAGAR 5th SEPTEMBER, 1934.

KASHMIR'S WEMBLEY. COME and SEE and PLAY and BUY

The Evils Of Meat Diet

AS A DOCTOR SEES THEM

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The controversy about vegetable and animal food is an old one. The "scientific merit of the case" (on which Dr. C. L. D. wishes to base his opinion) has already been elaborately discussed by eminent physicians of Europe and America. I can cite more than fifty opinions recorded by doctors of outstanding reputation, the results of whose researches run counter to all that Dr. C. L. D. gravely opines, after "having practised for 25 years" and studied the question, too, "as an observant naturalist." I am afraid, sir, you will not allow me space to quote even as many as ten of them. I, therefore, propose to quote about half a dozen short extracts only from the writings of persons who can really claim to speak on the subject with authority:

(1) "..... As a medical man, I desire to add my testimony both from the results of personal experience, and from observations throughout many years of hospital and private practice. I maintain that flesh-eating is unnecessary, unnatural and unwholesome. —John Wood, M.D. (Oxon), in "The Herald of the Age," Nov. 1903.

(2) "..... I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that many men may and do live in full health and vigour on a carefully selected dietary from which flesh food is excluded, I say this, although I am not a vegetarian and fruitarian myself ..... There is one thing that strikes me very forcibly about all fruitarians, and that is their enthusiasm ..... There is in a properly selected fruitarian diet every element that is necessary for the building up of the body; and there are also certain substances in a flesh-diet that act as a clog upon our physiological machinery.—Prof. G. S. Woodhead, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

(3) Dr. J. H. Kellogg, M.D. (Medical Superintendent of a large hospital of Michigan), after having named thirty obstinate diseases, and ascribed them all to animal diet, says: "The above maladies are due to eating uric acid, and it is evident they cannot be cured while a person continues to eat uric acid by which they are produced. A person's liver and kidneys may be able to destroy and eliminate the uric acid produced in his body, while not at all prepared to deal with five or ten or twenty times the quantity."

(4) "Dr. L. Championniere, who was appointed by the French Academy of Medicine to investigate the causes of appendicitis, recently reported that, in his opinion, it was largely due to flesh-eating. In this connection I may mention that in the course of many years' experience as Chief Medical Officer of large hospitals, I do not remember an instance of this disease as occurring in a non-flesh-eater, and a medical friend who has had a somewhat extensive practice amongst fruitarians for the past 20 years, reports that in this respect his experience has been similar"—R. H. Perks, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(5) "The ape and monkeys, whom man nearly resembles in his dentition, derive their staple food from fruits, grains, the cereals of nuts, and other forms in which the most sapid and nutritious tissues of the vegetable kingdom are elaborated, and the close resemblance between the quadrumanous and the human dentition shows that man was from the beginning adapted to eat the fruits of the trees of the garden.—Prof. Sir Richard Owen, in his "Odontography, vol. I.

(6) "Comparative Anatomy teaches us that man resembles the frugivorous animals in everything, the carnivorous in nothing. ..... There is no exception, unless man be one, to the rule of herbivorous animals having cellulated colons ....."—Prof. Baron Curier.

(7) "Certainly man was never meant to be a carnivorous animal"—Prof. John Ray, F.R.S., in his "History of Plants," vol. 1, ch. 24.

I stop here, with regret, being unable for want of space, to quote Dr. Marsden, M.D., F.R.C.S., Chairman of the Cancer Hospital, London in 1901; Dr. Jackson, President of the British Medical Association in 1899. Dr. F. C. Madden, F.R.C.S., writing in the British Medical Journal in 1902; Hon. R. Russell, author of "Strength and Diet," and many other doctors and naturalists of note, who have strongly denounced meat-diet as being positively injurious to the human system. One of these eminent scientists gives quite a long list of great men from ancient and modern history who were advocates of vegetarianism, from which I choose the names of Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Diogenes, Plutarch, Seneca, Milton, Newton, Benjamin Franklin, Shelley, Paley, Swedenborg, Edison and General Booth as being illustrious witnesses to the superiority of vegetarian diet.

It is often fallacious to point to weak-bodied vegetarians or strong-bodied flesh-eaters, or 'vice-versa,' in support of one's arguments for or against the kind of diet one advocates. A man's health and strength depend upon many other things besides diet, such as heredity, habits, mental constitution, moral temperament, occupation, fortunes, etc. To observe with a scientific eye and to draw legitimate conclusions are not so easy as many people suppose.

I shall now only advance a few arguments and facts for favour of being considered by my carnivorous friends:

1. I have seen many a little boy and girl evincing a marked abhorrence of meat-diet, and also know of sick persons who cannot eschew animal food inspite of their being strongly advised by their doctors to do so. The argument of the palate is stronger than all the logic that reason can advance; and our wish is the father of our thought.

2. The alimentary canal of the carnivorous animals is short being nearly 3 times the length of the body; while in man it is much longer, being 12 times the length of the trunk. Now, flesh-food which undergoes rapid decomposition, remains much longer in the human system than in that of the lower animals. Besides, animals living in the natural state never suffer from constipation which is a general complaint among civilized men. Hence, a good deal of the juicy part of this putrid matter, being absorbed in the system, taints the vital fluid, ultimately causing perverted cellular metabolism.

3. A pound of beefsteak contains 14 grains of uric acid, and a pound of sweetbread (food made of the pancreas or thymus gland of a calf) contains 70 grains of uric acid.—S. H. Beard.

4. According to an official report issued in Japan in 1910, meat consumed per capita per year did not exceed 1.7 lbs., while in America it was 150 lbs., and in England, 118 lbs. But, then, think of the Japanese people's capacity for work in peace time and their soldierly fitness in times of war. The towns and cities of Japan are more or less affected by the evils of the West, but the peasantry are still abstainers from meat diet.

5. A series of experiments were made at Yale University by Prof. Irving Fisher in 1906 and 1907 to test the relative physical endurance of vegetarians and flesh-eaters, scientific care being used to ensure exact evidence; and the results were in every case easily in favour of the abstainers.

6. Charles Darwin, the great naturalist, opines that man in ancient times subsisted on fruit ("Descent of Man"). He also says elsewhere that he was astonished that the most energetic workers he ever saw were the labourers in the mines of Chilli, who lived entirely on vegetable food.

7. One month's experiment on vegetarian and fruitarian diet, under expert guidance, is enough to convince any man of the blessings of abstinence from flesh-food. The lightness of body, and buoyancy of spirit which natural food gives can never be tasted by those who eat dead bodies.

Lastly, considering human nature as it is, it is futile to expect that man will revert to his original fruitarian habit in the near or distant future. But educated men should at least try to realise that, even if they cannot resist the temptation of the palate in their younger days, they should practise abstinence in advanced age; for, meat tells upon our health far more seriously after 40 than before that age.—Yours, etc.,

SEN GUPTA, B.A., M.D. (Homoeo), Parel.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In answer to the inquiry made by Mr. B. N. Kapoor in your issue of the 24th inst., I may refer him to the following authorities:—

C. V. Vaidya: "Riddle of the Ramayana," 1906, pp. 9-12 31 footnote. Also his "Epic India," 'passim.'

R. C. Dutt: "History of Civilization in Ancient India, based on Sanscrit Literature," 1889,—Book I, ch. iii (Food); ch. v (Social life),

(Continued on Page 10)

LET THE FIGURES SPEAK

Bakhle's Rejoinder To Bombay Millowners

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has issued the following statement:—

The Bombay Millowners' Association has challenged my statement that between July of 1926 and 1934, the earnings of the time workers on the minimum wage basis and those of the piece workers on the basis of minimum allowance, assuming that their basic rates are not disturbed, have been reduced by 24.64 per cent and 36.94 per cent respectively and has characterised it as "misleading and exaggerated."

I accept the challenge. Before I produce the figures to substantiate my percentage figures of reductions, I may be permitted to draw a legitimate conclusion that, as the statement of the Association is confined only to the question of wage reductions, it has no reply to give to, and has, therefore, accepted, my criticism on its wages scheme, the loopholes it contains for further wage reductions, the wrong principles on which its minimum wage scheme is based and the inadequacy of the minimum wage prescribed. One cannot be too grateful even for such small mercies from the high and mighty.

On page 31 of the Labour Office report, it has been shown that the average reduction in the earnings of "all workers" covered by the enquiry, was, between July 1926 and December 1933, 16.94 per cent. This figure has not so far been challenged by any body, including the Millowners' Association and must, therefore, be accepted as correct. My task, therefore, is to produce figures only between December 1933 and July 1934 and to show that they substitute the percentage figures of reductions in earnings I had given in my last statement. I give below three tables the first two of which contain only those occupations which were covered by the Labour Office enquiry and for which the December 1933, wages are available from the report of that enquiry. The first table deals with the time workers and the second piece workers.

Table. I — Time Workers.

Occupations	Average daily earnings. December, 1933	Millowners' Scheme. Minimum daily earnings July, 1934.	Percentage Reduction.
1 Siders	0-14-10	0-13- 0	12.3 per cent.
2 Tarawallas	0-13- 2	0-12- 6	5.0 per cent.
3 Doffer Boys	0-10-10	0-10- 0	7.7 per cent.
All workers	0-12-11	0-11-10	8.4 per cent.
Reduction from 1926 to Dec., 1933			16.94 per cent.
Reduction from Dec. 1933 to July, 1934			8. 4 per cent.
		Total Reduction	25.34 per cent.

It will thus be seen that my original estimate of 24.64 per cent cut in earnings of the time workers was an under estimate by .70 per cent.

CASE FOR PIECE WORKERS

The following table for the piece workers needs an explanation. The scheme of the Millowners' Association does not prescribe the minimum earnings for the piece workers; it prescribes only the mimum allowance at 35 per cent and does not refer to the basic rates. All that can be done to arrive at the probable minimum earnings of the piece workers under the scheme is to take the average daily earnings of July 1926 which are based on 80 per cent allowance and to calculate them on the basis of 35 per cent allowance on the assumption that the basic rates for those two periods of time have remained constant.

Table No II. — Piece Workers

Occupations	Average daily earnings. December, 1933.	Proposed minimum daily earnings on 35 per cent dear food allwance basis. July, 1934.	Percentage Reduction.
Drawing Tenters	1- 2- 8	0-15-6	17 per cent.
Slubbing Tenters	1- 3-10	1- 0- 8	16 per cent.
Inter Tenters	1- 3- 2	0-15- 4	20 per cent.
Roving Tenters	1- 2- 4	0-14- 9	20 per cent.
Weavers—two looms	1- 8-10	1- 6- 0	11 per cent.
Grey Winders	0-11- 9	0- 8-10	24.8 per cent.
Colour Winders		0-11- 2	5.0 per cent.
Reelers	0-11- 0	0- 8- 2	25 per cent.
All workers	1- 1- 7	0-14- 0	20 per cent.
Reduction from July 1926 to Dec. 1933			16.94 per cent.
Reduction from Dec. 1933 to July 1934			20. 0 per cent.
		Total Reduction	36.94 per cent.

These figures taken from official sources, fully substantiate my statement of a heavy wage reduction. If this will not satisfy the Millowners' Association, I am afraid nothing will.

TEXTILE WAGE POSITION

In selecting the ten occupations given in the above tables report has pointed out that they practicable means, by example, as constitute the bulk of the textile workers; and, therefore, they faithfully reflect the wage position in the textile industry as a whole. The recent statement of the Millowners' Association has, however, taken some occupations not covered by the Labour Office enquiry, to show that the wage cuts are not as large as I have stated. It may be pointed out that some of these occupations contain such a small number of men that the cuts in them do not establish any general conclusions. Secondly, there are some occupations containing higher cuts have been conveniently omitted in the statement of the Association. In challenging others' statements, the Association should have guarded itself against a similar charge by being straightforward. I am, however, prepared to meet the Association on its own ground and show from the following table that its figures of wage cuts are underestimated and that the cuts approximate the figures I have quoted.

In this table, I have also given the average earnings based on the scheme prepared by the Millowners' Association in 1928 and finally approved, with some modifications, by the Fawcett Committee. The millowners' 1928 scheme was a standardisation scheme based on the principle of "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." It deliberately gave increases to those whose wages were considered by the millowners as unduly low. A comparison of the millowners present minimum wage rates with those obtaining in 1926 or recommended by the Fawcett Committee shows that the statements I had made, were not "misstatements of a very serious character" or "misleading or exaggerated" but reflected the real wage position in the industry.

TOO MANY LOOPHOLES

The statement of the Millowners' Association says that "as a matter of fact the average reduction in all these occupations (time workers) will be considerably less than the figures shown" as "many mills are paying higher wages which they are not reducing." This is again a wrong statement. My last statement has already shown that between 22 to 25 out of 38 mills with unrationalised occupations will be on the minimum wage basis and that only 31 to 16 on the higher rates—which will not "considerably" disturb the average reduction. With regard to piece workers, while it may be that the number of mills on the minimum earnings will be comparatively small, there are many loopholes under the scheme by which the earnings may tend to come down to the minimum. These loopholes have been pointed out in my last statement.

The millowners' statement has tried to make a point out of the fact that the time workers will continue to get the same earnings under 54-hours week and that the piece workers will get an increase in allowance by 5 per cent. Having made cuts to the extent of 25 per cent and 37 per cent, it does not lie in the mouth of the Association to say that a reduction in working hours will not be accompanied by a further reduction in earnings. In fact the reduction in earnings has preceded the reduction in hours and the millowners are making profits out of the wages between now and the time when the hours will be reduced.

MORE CUTS THAN FALL IN PRICES.

As regards the purchasing power of the new scales of wages, the Labour Office Report shows that since 1926, the cost of living has fallen by 29 points, and not by 62 points as claimed in the millowners' statement. The wage cut that has taken place under the millowners' scheme, is more in many cases than the fall in the cost of living and very nearly the same in other cases. Besides, it has not been proved that the 1926 wages were adequate and had made up the lag in wages that had occurred owing to rise in prices in the war and post-war periods. We have also shown that the Labour Office cost of living index figure takes no account of the workers' indebtedness and one or two other items of expenditure and that therefore, it is to that extent defective. It should not be forgotten that the workers have a claim for increased wages on account of their increased efficiency and the enormous amount of protection which the industry is at present getting.

Table No. 3 — Time Workers

(Occupations not covered by the Labour Office Enquiry)

Occupations	Average daily earnings, 1926	Fawcett Committee Scheme Average Daily earnings 1929	Millowners' Scheme Minimum daily earnings 1934.	Percentage Decrease Col. 2 and 4	Col. 3 and 4
1. Nowganies	1- 2- 2	1- 2-10	0-14- 6	20.2 per cent	23 per cent
2. Oilers	1- 2- 6	1- 2-10	0-14- 6	21.6 per cent	23 per cent
3. Sweepers					
—men	0-13- 6	0-14- 1	0-10- 0	25.9 per cent	28.9 per cent
—women	0- 8- 1	0-11- 0	0- 7- 6	13.5 per cent	31.8 per cent
4. Scotchermen	0-15- 4	1- 0- 9	0-13- 0	15.2 per cent	22.3 per cent
5. Card Tenters	0-14- 1	0-15- 2	0-12- 0	14.8 per cent	20.9 per cent
6. Pressers	1- 1-10	1- 8- 1	1- 2- 0	.9 per cent (increase)	25.3 per cent
7. Bundle Boys	1- 0- 1	0-14- 8	0-11- 6	23.3 per cent	21.6 per cent
8. Carpenters	2- 7- 5 to 1-10- 1	2- 4- 7	1-12- 0 to 1- 5- 6	24.4 per cent	32.4 per cent
9. Rope Splicers	1- 8- 4	1- 4-11	1- 0- 6	32.2 per cent	21.1 per cent
10. Creel Boys	0-13- 2	0-12- 7	0-10- 6	20.3 per cent	16.6 per cent
11. Front Sizer	3- 1- 8	3- 4- 4	2- 8- 0 to 2- 2- 0	25.5 per cent	29.3 per cent
12. Size Mixer	1- 2- 1	1- 0- 9	0-13- 6	25.3 per cent	19.4 per cent
13. Asstt. Cut-looker	1- 6-11	1-10- 2 to 1- 4-11	1- 4- 0	12.7 per cent	14.9 per cent
14. Calenderman	1- 1- 2	1- 2-10 to 1- 1- 3	0-15- 6 to 0-14- 0	14.1 per cent	18.1 per cent
15. Folders	0-15- 9	1- 1- 3 to 1- 0- 9	0-14- 6 to 0-12- 6	14.3 per cent	13 per cent

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Stray Dogs

A more humane method of destruction of stray dogs in Bombay will be adopted shortly by the Bombay Municipality. At present the stray dogs are caught in the city and destroyed at the lethal chamber by means of carbonic acid gas. This method has been found rather expensive and, therefore, a less expensive and more humane method of electrocuting them will be adopted henceforth. The cost of destruction by gas used to come to Rs. 840 a year which will be reduced to Rs. 93 only by electrocution.

Mr. Khairaz

It has been the pleasant experience of the public of Bombay that justice tempered with mercy, has always been dealt out in the second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay. Nor have uninteresting cases been conducted in a dull manner. One could always depend on Mr. Khairaz enlivening the proceedings with his humorous sallies, especially when dispute between lawyers reached a boiling point. But at the same time Mr. Khairaz never gave free rein for such licence that the seriousness of a case was marred by frivolity. The news that Mr. Khairaz has had a serious breakdown in health, will be widely deplored by the public. It is hoped that Mr. Khairaz will have speedy recovery.

TO BE HANGED IN PUBLIC

Two Dacoits' Petition For Mercy Rejected

KARACHI, July 31.

With a view to create awe and strike terror amongst the original tribes the Sind public are hanging two notorious dacoits, members of the gang of Abdul Raheman recently shot dead. August 8 has been fixed by the Government of India who rejected their petition of mercy.

The two condemned dacoits along with two others charged with dacoity and murder in a village of Larkana District on January 1 last but were tried in the Sessions and one was sentenced to five years' rigorous and the other was transported for life, while these two were condemned to death. They appealed for mercy which High Court dismissed. Later they petitioned for mercy to the Government of India which has also been rejected. A reply has been received to-day fixing August 8 as the day for their hanging in public at Shahdakot, Larkana District on the recommendations of the Larkana District Magistrate who states, as Larkana District has been frequently raided by dacoits from and as it is necessary to maintain law and order the two condemned dacoits be hanged in the public to set an example.

All the necessary police arrangements are being made.—A. P. Special.

AMENDED ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL RULES

SIMLA, July 31.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary published to-day announces:—

"The Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 64 and 129 (A) of the Government of India Act with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make further amendments to the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, raising the number of elected members from 104 to 105 and reducing the number of nominated members from 41 to 40, so that the member from the North West Frontier Province will in future be elected instead of being nominated."—United Press.

RAILWAY UNION OFFICIAL JAILED

"Mr. Bharadwaj Advocates All-India Strike"

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mr. S. A. Ghatge, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced today R. D. Bharadwaj, Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 3 months' further rigorous imprisonment, under Section 124-A for delivering three speeches in the mill areas of Ahmedabad.

In the course of the judgment, the Magistrate observed that the accused spoke in favour of an All-India strike by peasants and workers as in Russia under the Red Flag.

The Magistrate recommended him to be placed in B class.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADERS JAILED FOR SEDITION

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Somnath Lahiri and five other labour leaders were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each on charge of sedition for shouting "British Raj Barbad" at a meeting in Shraddhanand Park on May 10.—United Press.

"VEERBH[illegible] T[illegible] RE-APPEAR

AJMER, July 31.

Mr. R. Narsinghdass, Editor of the "Virbhoomi" writes:—

As security is being arranged, the "Veerbhoomi" will begin republishing from September next.

All correspondence should be addessed to the Editor, care of Rajasthan Sandesh, Kaisergunj, Ajmer.—A.P.

Another Threat Of Fast Unto Death

COCHIN, July 31.

Swami Sadanand, an Ezhava youth, who recently issued a leaflet stating that he would offer satyagraha at Trippunithura Fort, has now changed the scene of his activities to Cherai, a stronghold of the Ezhavas in Cochin State.

He has given an ultimatum to Ezhavas to throw open the local temple to Harijans, failing which he proposes to fast unto death from 2nd August.—A.P.

HUNT FOR RUN-AWAYS

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The latest enquiries show that altogether four and not three under trial prisoners in International Conspiracy Case escaped between 2 and 3 p.m. to-day.

Alarm bells were immediately sounded and a large police force was mobilised to hunt out the escapades. All the city gates were closed for the time being and thorough searches were made of all vehicles.

It is reported, these prompt measures met with success, one of four run-aways named Haripada De being arrested near Ballygunge Railway Bridge in the suburbs before evening.—United Press.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR FOOTBALL FANS

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Large crowds of football fans went away disappointed when they learnt that the I.F.A. Shield final replay would not come off this evening.

It is understod that a prolonged meeting last night between Military authorities and civilians resulted in the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, informing the I.F.A. Council that all military regiments in Calcutta would be withdrawn from competitive football.

The contents of the latter are not disclosed. The military authorities have wired to the Army Board, Simla, informing them of their decision.—A. P.

WOMEN PREPARE FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Will Issue Questionnaire To Candidates And Join Forces With Them To Do Away With Legal Disability

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference was held at Indore on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant at the invitation of Mrs. Nagu, a member of the Standing Committee, and the Indore constituency. The members were guests of Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai Saheba Holkar of Indore and Princess Sabitri Bai Saheba. Personal interest in the cause of the welfare of women was evinced by the Royal family of Indore. Visits to local institutions were greatly appreciated, and showed that the State of Indore is very progressive in social and educational activities.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

On the 21st, the Standing Committee met twice at Palasia Guest House, once from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and again from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. The members attended a public meeting in the afternoon, Her Highness Chandravati Bai Masaheb presiding, and were invited to dinner by Lady Hukumchand.

On the 22nd the Standing Committee had three meetings in the morning, afternoon and evening at Palasia Guest House, and the members attended an "At-Home" given to them by Her Highness Sanyogita Bai Saheba Holkar, and were entertained a cinema show by the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee.

On the 23rd, the Committee had another meeting at the same place between 8-30 and 11 a.m. after which the members visited the local institutions.

DELEGATES.

Those who attended the meetings were: Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji (Hyderabad), Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Jullunder City), Mrs. Hamidali (Satara), Mrs. Brijlal Nehru (Lahore), Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade (Gwalior), Miss L. M. Naidu (Hyderabad), Mrs. S. N. Ray (Calcutta), Mrs. L. N. Menon (Lucknow), Mrs. S. S. Chitambar (Jubbulpore), Mrs. Hossainalikhan (Hyderabad), Mrs. S. Chenchiah (Madras), Miss G. J. Bahadurji (Bombay), Mrs. S. N. Wadia (Baroda), Mrs. S. C. Roy (Calcutta), Mrs. L. F. Massey (Ajmere-Merwara), Mrs. M. Solomon (Konkan), Mrs. Sarojini Mehta (Bombay), Miss A. Khemchand (Sind), Miss Shoila Bala Das (Orissa), Miss Magda Friedmann (Delhi), Mrs. Uttamnarain Nagu (Indore) and Mrs. S. C. Mukherjee (Hony. Organising Secretary (Calcutta).

Reports of the work done by different constituencies, both social and educational, were placed before the meetings of the Committee. It was stated that all the constituencies contributed for earthquake relief in Bihar, and that Harijan work was being done nearly in all constituencies most satisfactorily.

It was decided to form an All-India Sarda Committee to do propaganda against child-marriage and to conduct prosecutions and to devise ways and means of improving the Act.

An All-India Day was fixed for the 24th November, 1934, when meetings were to be held throughout India to do propaganda for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the legal disabilities of women.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

As regards the forthcoming Assembly elections, the Committee decided to issue a manifesto and questionnaire to candidates seeking elections to the Assembly, eliciting their views on women's questions, with a view to helping those candidates who were favourable to their aims, special stress being laid on rural reconstruction work.

A memorandum on women and child labour will be submitted by the All-India Women's Conference to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

The advisability of making Hindi the common language for the Conference was discussed, and it was decided to encourage speeches in Hindi as much as possible.

It was then decided to hold the next annual session of the Conference at Karachi at the end of December next.—A. P.

Simla, July 30.—Roopendra Kumar Mitra, a junior Government pleader, has been appointed to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Ciurt vice Sir Philip Buckland who has been granted leave. United Press.

"SAFETY FIRST"

MEANS

"LOOK before you leap"
THINK before you act
TAKE NO RISK needlessly
BE PREPARED for every Emergency

A believer in "SAFETY FIRST" will, therefore, LOOK for the Name Brand

MERCKOZONE

when purchasing Peroxide of Hydrogen. THINK before he accepts a preparation that may be practically inert.

TAKE NO RISK either of being without a cleansing, healing, antiseptic or of using any but the best procurable.

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Mr. Akbar A. Peerbhoy B.Sc., (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, who is arriving per S. S. "Strathnaver" after having obtained the B.Sc. (Lond.) and Degree in Economics of the London University. He was recently called to the Bar and awarded the Langdon Medal for obtaining a First Class in Hindu and Mohamdean Law.
Mr. Peerbhoy played much Cricket while in London.

KALYAN SWAMI ANNIVERSARY

Mischief-Mongers Busy At Celebrations

(From A Correspondent)

KARWAR, July 29.

At the village of Angadi in Karwar taluka, a group of Vaishya young men undertook to celebrate the anniversary of Kalyanswami, the chief disciple of Ramdas Swami, the Guru of Shivaji Maharaj. Sjt. Uttam Babi Bhangle, their leader, fixed up a seven days' programme of physical exercises, 'bhajans,' 'kirtans', etc., from the 18th instant to 28th instant. With the names of several persons of the locality who had promised to take up one or other items in it, the programme was advertised to be gone through at the village temple of Shivnath, and "all Hindu brothers and sisters in the taluka" were cordially invited to attend and participate in it.

The permission to use the temple for the celebration had previously been obtained from one of the trustees. The form of the invitation 'to all Hindus' was in the nature more of a customary formality than of anything like a departure intended specially to bring in the excluded castes of the Harijans.

BACKED OUT OF PROMISE

But after all the arrangements had been made, the trustee who had given his consent backed out of his promise, alleging that his fellow-trustees and other villagers did not like the idea of an invitation to all Hindus to enter the temple irrespective of caste distinctions.

It should be pointed out, in this connection that Sjt. Bhangle had some months before carried on some anti-untouchability propaganda on behalf of the Karwar Hindu Sabha. So the use of the temple was denied; and even when the 'utsav' was held in the open compound of the temple and elsewhere, most of those whose names had been announced for the several items in the programme kept away.

But their places were taken by the young men themselves. Sjt. Bhangle himself did 'kirtans,' for four days, and Sjt. Ramchandra N. Kamble for three days, while Sjts. Pandurang R. Narvekar and Ramdas N. Narvekar gave their services free as accompanists with their harmonium and "tabla" respectively. Sjt. S. L. Govekar gave the programme discourse on 'Dasbodh.' Ramdas Swami's "magnum opus;" and a youngster named Ram Narvekar entertained the audience with excellent singing.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS

Some of the obstructionists went so far as to make a poor ignorant Chamber (Harijan shoemaker) drunk and get him to attend the 'utsav' in that condition—in order evidently to prejudice the villagers against allowing Harijan Hindus to participate in public festivities. Processions were taken out on the closing day, and all things went well inspite of all the mischief sought to be done by some of the bigots.

A company has been registered with the nominal capital of £100 to acquire the benefit of a charter granted by the Maharajah Sahib of Kolhapur to acquire any mines or lands containing aluminium- gold, silver, etc.

JUBBULPORE SHOOTING INCIDENT

Three British Soldiers Sent To Prison For 2 Years

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

At a District Court Martial held at Jubbulpore, Privates Leonard Cheetham, William Albert Bishop and Robert Hinde, all of the 1st Bn. The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, were tried on four charges—of absenting themselves without permission from their regiment; of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; disorder to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; and committing a civil offence, that is to say, malicious damage to property, contrary to the Malicious Damage Act.

The men were found guilty of all the charges and have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, not to be served in the United Kingdom, to be discharged with ignominy from the service of His Majesty, and to be put under stoppages of pay until each man has made good the sum of Rs. 307-8.

The District Court Martial was the sequel to a shooting incident in the saloon of Mr. Blanche, an assistant superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, in the railway station yard in the neighbourhood of the railway station itself.

The three men had left their unit on a Sunday, with revolvers and ammunition in their possession, the civil police had broadcast a warning that the three men were armed and at large, and on the afternoon of the next day, Monday, a cleaner in the service of the G.I.P. Railway entered the saloon to clean it, and noticed the soldiers in the saloon and informed an electrician of the railway.

When the latter went to make an investigation he was greeted with a volley from the soldiers' revolvers. A crowd soon collected, the soldiers meanwhile keeping up a spasmodic fusilade from inside the saloon.

An armed escort was meanwhile requisitioned, and it was intended to remove the saloon from the vicinity of the station to an isolated siding when the officer in charge of the armed escort walked up to the saloon door and demanded the surrender of the men. Throwing their revolvers through the saloon door, and raising their hands above their heads, the three men gave themselves up one by one.

When the saloon was entered, it was found that it was in a badly damaged condition, the fittings and the furniture being totally destroyed. When the men surrendered, it was found that their ammunition had been exhausted.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

mind of even an I.C.S. bureaucrat like Sir Malcolm Hailey, has been described before in an earlier article in this series.

"The thorough education of public opinion, of the masses as well as the so-called classes, in 'genuinely' "Scientific" 'Socialism,' is absolutely indispensable. We all love to call ourselves Swadeshists, but many of us seem to think our duty to Swadeshi discharged sufficiently if we use khadi on our persons and some India-made articles in our homes, while diligently wearing foreign-made ideologies on our minds and using exotic notions and sentiments in our public and private activities. The deeper Swadeshism of using, after such re-washing and re-dyeing as may be desirabie, our indigenous traditions, our country's genius, our People's Individuality, is not very much in evidence. Let us by all means take all that is good and valuable in the thoughts and the practices of other countries, of German Marx and Engels as well as Hegel and Schopenhauer, of Russian Lenin as well as Tolstoi, of English Ruskin and American Thoreau and Chinese Sunyat-sen, of even Italian Mussolini and American Roosevelt and Turkish Kemal. God, or let us say Nature, if that be a more luminous word, has obviously not given a monopoly of wisdom to any one country or any one people, not even to India—let us grant wholeheartedly, for her plight during the last few centuries has been proving the reverse of wisdom on her part, though 'Ex Oriente Lux, "Light comes from the East," used at one time to be a proverb in the west. But we need not take every word of Marx or Engels or Lenin as Gospel. The traditions of this land have also something to say about "Scientific Socialism," through the mouths of Manu, Vyasa, Krishna, Shukra, Yagna-valkya and other Rishies. Some of us believe that the Socialism which they have prescribed was and is, in important respects, 'more' truly 'scientific' than that of Marx and Lenin; and that the present plight of India is due to the 'ignoring' of their wisdom, and the misinterpretation of their words. Let us at least examine their Socialism and then decide whether there are or are not any features in it which are at all worth incorporating into our new Swadeshism of western ideas. Some of us believe that all that is really valuable in the latter is thoroughly compatible with all that is of permanent use in the former, if not already present therein.

(To be Continued)

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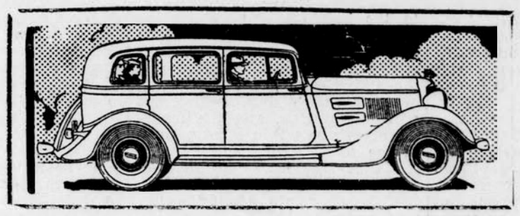

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BRITISH INDIANS IN FOREIGN LAND

Interesting Question In Assembly

SIMLA, July 31.

During the question hour in the Assembly to-day, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh about the detention of Gurmukh Singh in Kabul stated that Gurmukh Singh had been detained in jail in Kabul.

It is understood, added Mr. Bajpai, that he had been recently released. No representation was made by the Government of India in the matter. The Government had no previous information about Gurmukh Singh's case and the alleged ill-treatment meted out to him in jail. The matter is one which concerned the internal administration of the foreign state.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Bhupat Singh was informed by Mr. G. S. Bajpai that the Government of India had no information as to what is the maximum punishment for entering Afghanistan without passport.

PROTECTION TO INDIANS.

A stream of supplementary questions followed Mr. Bajpai's reply about Sardar Gurmukh Singh's detention in Kabul.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh:—"Are not the Government in a position to give protection to British Indian subjects in foreign territory?

Mr. G. S. Bajpai:—"It depends on whether the individual concerned makes any representation to Government in the matter, and the charter of the offence for which he is detained.

Mr. Gayaprasad: "Do I understand that without any representation, Government will be unwilling to take steps in such a matter?

Mr. Bajpai: "If laws of foreign land are violated the Government would not of their own initiative interfere in the matter, unless there are reasons for that.

Mr. Gayaprasad: "Why is it assumed that he has violated the laws of foreign territory? What are the facts of his case?

ENTRY AFTER DEPORTATION.

Mr. Bajpai: "The Government have no precise information, but the information is that he entered Afghanistan after having been deported from there.

Sir Henry Craik, the new Home Member, was sworn in to-day.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN OPPOSED

Shareholders' Association Protests Against Steel Excise

The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association, Bombay, to the Commerce Member, Government of India, Simla, on July 30.

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association submits that the Iron and Steel Duties Bill embodies three undesirable principles.

Firstly, it confuses the question of Government revenue with the issue of Protection to the indigenous industry.

Secondly, it seeks to impose excise duty on Indian manufactured Steel while certain classes of British Steel are to be admitted free of any revenue duty.

Thirdly, it seeks to impose a burden on the consumers for Government revenue in the name of Protection in the middle of the year and that too, for a period of seven years in advance.

The Committee strongly opposes the proposed excise, it being a tax on production.

The committee would point out that the Tariff Boards' suggestion for excise for revenue purposes was outside the scope of its reference.

The Committee strongly opposes the exemption of the British structurals, plates and billets from revenue duties. The committee further submits that countervailing duties are inoperative in the case of certain articles such as the British Galvanised sheets where the proposed revenue duty is more than the protective and the countervailing duties combined.

The Comittee therefore urges levy of revenue duty on British structurals, plates and billets in addition of the countervailing duties to revenue duties on all articles.

"BENEFIT TO INDIA INFINITESIMAL"

The Committee further submits that the landed price of galvanised sheets calculated by the Tariff Board at rupees 160 in para 96 of its report isundly high and the reasons given therefore in para 107 are unconvincing.

The Committee strongly urges the correction of landed price and consequent adjustment of duties.

The socalled preferential treatment to Indian pig iron shipped to the United Kingdom is infinitesimal compared to the substantial preference given to British galvanised sheets. The prices of both semis and continental structurals are given as Rupees 64 in para 96 of the report which appears to the committee to be an obvious error as the price of the latter which is a finished product invariably commands higher market rate. The Committee therefore urges that this price should be corrected and duty increased accordingly.

BRITISH PRODUCERS MAY DUMP

The Committee also urges that duties on imports of British untested steel should be higher than those on tested steel as otherwise fair selling prices might not be realised by the Indian industry and British producers may dump untested steel in the Indian markets.

In this connection the commitee invites the Government's attention to the memoranda submitted by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers to the Tariff Board.

The committee further submits that the Act as amended on the lines suggested above should not be brought into force before November1 as the existing protection expires on October 31, and it is only fair that the "status quo" should be preserved till then.

Constituent Assembly

PROGRESS OF THE CONCEPTION IN INDIA

By M. ASAF ALI

III.

The principle of self-determination, which found authoritative definition, and general acceptance after the Great War decided the fate of nearly all the great or small nationalities of Europe, and gave a chance to those who were bound by community of interests to determine the form of constitution which suited them. If peace and order, co-operation, progress and co-ordination of efforts among the various countries of this globe are sincerely desired, self-determination is the bedrock on which the constitutional structure of every country must rest. Internal peace in every country is the first condition of world peace, and internal peace demands a form of Government which commands the active support of the people. A constitution which does not afford the subjects of a state a chance to control the policies of the Government, without any outside interference and checks, cannot command their support. But a constitution produced by the representatives of the masses cannot be open to the charge that it is devised for their exploitation, and it must therefore necessarily lead to internal peace. England claimed to legislate for U. S. A. and eventually U. S. A. found its own legs and now it stands free of even the ceremonial tie which subsists between the Dominions and England. Canada would have followed suit, but for the timely recognition of her right to govern her own destinies. Australian Provinces proceeded to frame a federal constitution and the British Parliament agreed to pass the Federal Act of 1900. A limilar development arose in South Africa and resulted in the Union Act of 1909.

Self-Determination

All these developments had their counterpart in the Congress agitation between 1905 and 1908 in India, and the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1910 was the result. The vast constitutional changes, which had freed the Dominions from the tutelage of the British Parliament, and had brought comparative sovereign legislatures into existence in the Dominions were obviously a prelude to India's growing consiousness of her subordinate position, which could not escape the vigilant and critical eye of England's rivals in the world, and the Minto-Morley Scheme was intended to forestall an awkward situation in India no less than in international developments. Egypt, too, was moving along the same path, and she, too, was receiving similar sops. The Dominions were moving rapidly towards complete emancipation, and were zealously asserting the soveraignty of their legislatures, had raised their own standing armies and were also planning the construction of their own flects, and had, for all practical purposes, reduced England to the position of the League of Nations at Geneva to-day, when the Great War precipitated a situation which revealed the necessity of drawing together for common defence. India was also drawn into the struggle. The conclusion of the Great War was followed by the definition of the principle of "Self-determination," for the benefit of Europe. Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India anticipating events, came to India in 1917 and staved off an anomalous situation by the declaration of 17th August of 1917; and later by the inauguration of the Montford Reforms. But the conclusion of peace in Europe led to the reanimation of the old bureaucratic spirit in India, and the Montford Reforms synchronised with the horrors of Jallinwala Bagh. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the most powerful bureaucrat of the day, exposed the hollowness of the whole scheme, which was described later on as "the beginning of Swaraj" in the Royal Proclamation. Jallinwalah atrocity was designed to wash away India's demand for self-determination in a bath of blood. The sequel has proved that "the dual policy of Reform and Repression" is a vicious fallacy.

The Cry Of Millions

The economic structure of prewar world was shattered to smithereens by the war, and has been followed by active distress all round. Men and women, who were comparatively content with the pre-war state of things have been brought face to face with the hideous reality that the structure of society based on exploitation is the masked Demon of War. It is the millions who toil from year's end to year's end, but they are deprived of the legitimate fruits of their labour to enrich a few of each country, and the rivalries of the few lead to the butchery and starvation of millions. A world which stands in need of co-operation is sundered in armed camps, and the toilers who are squeezed dry of their energy find nothing but economic distress and the monster of war and ruin staring them in the face. Men and women feel that they have had enough of parental authority, of trusteeship, of domination by a few who claim to be wiser than the man who wants peace, who labours for his daily bread, and whose misery is turned into a terrible ordeal by the glaring contrast, the unashamed few parade in their uncontrolled luxury. It is this realisation by millions which is laying the axe at the root of all the old ideas and this is what goes under the name of Revolution. It is a mental process, which reforms and repression cannot extinguish. The cry of "self-determination" is rooted in the economic distress of millions. It is a cry against the existing order of things. It is a demand for fundamental changes.

Jawaharlal Paves The Way

Pandit Jawaharlal has rendered valuable service to India by lifting political thinking from its low level of petty squabbling over tinkering reforms to the plane of deeper consideration of fundamental changes. He has given a new and welcome direction to the thought of millions, and challenged the protagonists of various haphazard parties. He offers a solution, a constructive plan, and boldly calls upon others to accept it or to produce an alternative. Further he offers to abide by the verdict of those for whom it is claimed that these solutions are meant; for they, alone can be the final judges of India's capacity, and he rejects the authority of any non-Indian power to determine what form of Government India should have. In short he paves the way for the destruction of haphazard adjustments, and the evolution of scientific political thinking, and provides a "Frame of reference", or the "Scale of measurement." Every political theorem must refer to the economic needs of the masses; every proposition must be tested by the degree of satisfaction if offers to the hungry, and the power it confers on the millions to control their destiny. To reject this scale of measurement is to fly in the face of the rising force of human needs; and to set up any other frame of reference is to challenge fundamental principles. The only course open to those who doubt the solution, or who cannot accept it, is to offer an alternative.

He quite logically claims that the only constitution which can be acceptable to the people would be one framed by their accredited and duly elected delegates, and therefore, the first need of the moment is the summoning of a Constituent Assembly. An All-Parties Conference cannot answer this purpose, for after all there is no party in the country to-day which can present its credentials of authority delegated by the people. He would have a Constituent Assembly elected by adult franchise, or a franchise which is nearly as good as adult franchise. He would allow even separate representation for the Constituent Assembly.

This idea has been fully endorsed, adopted and propounded by the Working Committee of the Congress; and it has been further elucidated and elaborated by the Congress Parliamentary Board. We must quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in extenso.

Jawaharial's Proposal

"The suggestion made by me that both the political and communal problems in India should be solved by means of a Constituent Assembly has met with considerable favour. Gandhiji has commended it and so have many others. Others again have misunderstood it or not taken the trouble to understand it."

"Politically and nationally, if it is granted, as it must be, that the people of India are to be the sole arbiters of India's fate and must therefore have full freedom to draw up their constitution, it follows that this can only be done by means of a Constituent Assembly elected on the widest franchise. Those who believe in independence have no other choice. Even those who talk vaguely in terms of a nebulous Dominion Status must agree that the decision has to be made by the Indian people. How then is this decision to be made? Not by a group of so called leaders or individuals. Not by those self-constituted bodies at all, small interest groups and leave out the vast majority of the population. Not even, let us admit, by the National Congress, powerful and largely representative as it is. It is of course open to the Congress to influence and largely control the Constituent Assembly if it can carry the people with it. But the ultimate political decision must lie with the people of India acting through a popularly elected Constituent Assembly."

"This Assembly of course can have nothing in common with the sham and lifeless Councils and Assemblies imposed on us by an alien authority. It must derive its sanction from the people themselves without any outside interference. I have suggested that it should be elected under adult or near-adult franchise. What the method of election should be can be considered and decided later. Personally I favour the introduction, as far as possible, of the functional system of election as this is far more representative of real interests. The geographical system often covers up and confuses these interests. But I am prepared to agree to either or to a combination of both. I see no difficulty, except one, and that is an important one, in the way of such a Constituent Assembly being elected and functioning. This functioning will be limited to drawing up of a constitution and than fresh elections will have to be held on the basis of the new constitution."

Essential Preliminary

"The one difficulty I referred to is the presence and dominance of an outside authority, that is the British Government. It is clear that so long as this deminance continues no real Constituent Assembly can meet or function. So that an essential preliminary is the development of sufficient stiength in the nation to be able to enforce the will of the Indian people. Two opposing wills cannot prevail at the same time; there must be conflict between them and a struggle for dominance, such as we see to-day in India. Essentially, this struggle is for the preservation of British vested interests in India and the White Paper effort is an attempt to perpetuate them. No Constituent Assembly can be bound down by these chains, and so long as the nation has not developed strength enough to break these chains, such an Assembly cannot function."

"This Assembly would also deal with the communal problem, and I have suggested that, in order to remove all suspicion from the minds of a minority, it may even if it so chooses, have its representatives elected by separate electorates. These separate electorates would only be for the Constituent Assembly. The future method of election as well as all other matters connected with the constitution would be settled by the Assembly itself."

A Hot House Growth.

"I have further added that if the Muslim elected representatives for this Constituent Assembly adhere to certain communal demands I shall press for their acceptance. Much as I dislike communalism I realise that it does not disappear by suppression but by a removal of the feeling of fear, or by a diversion of interests. We should therefore remove this fear complex and make the Muslim masses realise that they can have any protection that they really desire. I feel that this realisation will go a long way in toning down the feeling of communalism."

"To go back to the Constituent Assembly. If a really popular Assembly met with freedom to face and decide the real issues, immediately these real economic problems would occupy attention. The so-called communal problem will fade into the background for the masses will be far more interested in filling their hungry stomachs than in questions of percentages. This Assembly will release the vital forces in the country which are at present suppressed by foreign domination as well as by Indian vested interests. The lead will go to the masses and the masses, when free, though they may sometimes err, think in terms of reality and have no use for myths. The workers and the peasantry will dominate the situation, and their decisions, imperfect though they be, will take us a long way to freedom. I cannot say what the Constituent Assembly will decide. But I have faith in the masses and am willing to abide by their decision. And I am sure that the communal problem will cease to exist when it is put to the hard test of real mass opinion. It has been a hot house growth nurtured in the heated atmosphere of conference rooms and so-called All-Parties' Conferences. It will not find a solution in that artificial environment, but it will wilt and die in the fresh air and the sunlight."

WORKING COMMITTEE ON BENGAL DISPUTE

BENARES (Congress Camp), July 31.

The Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution on the Bengal Congress dispute.

"The Committee trusts and hopes that all the political groups in Bengal will coalesce and work in harmony so as to enable the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, District and other Sub-Committees to function normally and without friction and so as to avoid any questionable practices.

"The Committee suggests that the best method of ensuring purity and peace in setting up the Congress machinery is by agreement to secure uncontested elections in all the constituencies, or in as many as is possible.

"If unfortunately the Congress machinery cannot be set up in Bengal without the assistance of the Working Committee it authorises Mr. Aney to function as before, as representative of the Working Committee and exercise all its power, to enable him to adjust the differences, regulate elections, give decisions on points arising in connection with the elections and do all other things necessary to set up without delay Congress organisations in Bengal.

"The Committee hopes that Mr. Aney will receive from Congressmen all the help he may need to discharge the responsibility entrusted to him."—A.P.

MRS KAMLA NEHRU WITHDRAWS

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

What is known as the Uma-Sunderlal Party, among the local Congressmen, has withdrawn from election contest late to-night as a protest against the conduct of the other party.

It appears that Mahatma Gandhi's advice also was sought at Benares and he suggested withdrawal of one party to end the dispute. The withdrawal has eased the situation.

Mrs. Kamla Nehru has also with drawn her candidature for the presidentship of the Town Congress Committee.—United Press.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

p. 95;—Book ii. ch. vi (Social life), p. 253 et seq.;—Book iii, ch. vii (social life), p. 104 et seq.; ch. viii (Domestic ceremonies), pp. 112, 123:—Book iv. ch. ix (social manners etc.), pp. 144-5.

With regard to Prof. R. D. Karve's ironical suggestion to the Jains to edit the Ramayana so as to suit it to their tenets, it may interest him and other readers to learn that the epic 'has' been so edited. The version is a Kannada work of the twelfth century of the Christian era. It is called "Ramachandra-charitra-purana," otherwise "Pampa Ramayana," after its author Nagachandra surnamed Abhinava-Pampa (circ. 1105). According to E. P. Rice ("History of Kanarese Literature," 1921, at pp. 34-5), "this work has unique value. because it preserves for us a Jaina version of the Ramayana, which differs in important respects from the Brahmanical version. While the main thread of the narrative coincides with that of the Valmiki Ramayana, there is a very wide difference in details. . . . The whole atmosphere is Jaina. India throughout appears as a Jaina country. No reference is made to Brahmans or Brahmanism. The hermits in the forest are Jaina 'yatis.' Rama, Ravana, and all the characters are Jaina, and generally end their career as Jaina yatis. The Rakshasas. . . are generally styled 'vidyadharas' (i.e. beings having the power of movement through the air). . . In place of the supernatural and grotesque marvels of the Brahmanic story we have a natural and comparatively credible narrative. For example, Sugriva, Hanumanta and their fellows are not monkeys, but human beings whose standard bears the figure of a monkey ("vanara-dhvaja). No bridge is built across the sea to Lanka with torn-off tops of mountains; the army is transported across the water through the air by "nabhogamana vidya" 'as though' on a bridge. . . Ravana received the name 'ten-headed' not because he really had ten heads, but because when he was born his face was seen reflected on the ten facets of a jewel-mirror which was in the room. Rama and Lakshmana are not incarnations of Vishnu (there is, of course, no horse-sacrifice), but are called "karana-purushas," i.e. beings with a special destiny. . ." —Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, July 29.

"No Protection On Terms Of British Preference"

B. Das' Challenge To Government

(Continued from page 1)

respect of imports of pig iron?

Sir Joseph Bhore:—I am not aware of it.

Sir Joseph Bhore further announced that His Majesty's Government had also agreed to give sympathetic consideration to the Indian case regarding manganese.

Sir Joseph Bhore further remarked that the case regarding tested structurals and tested plates and levy of excise duties would be dealt with by the Finance Member. Sir Joseph specially dealt with the Board's recommendations regarding the supply of billets for the re-rolling industry and the supply of tin bars to tinplate industry. He hoped that the Tata's would supply billets for rerolling at Rs. 64 plus excise duty, but if the Tatas' were unable to do so, the Government would reduce the revenue duty to the extent that might be necessary to enable the rerolling mills to obtain billets at 64 rupees plus excise duty.

Similarly, as regards the tinplate industry the Tatas had been asked to revise their agreement with the Tinplate Company to reduce the present excessive profits and sell these for 64 rupees plus excise duty, but if by the end of March 1935, the Tatas' failed to modify the arrangement, the Government would have to consider the necessary steps to bring about the result. He did not wish this to be treated as a threat, and would rather appeal to the noble ideals of the founder of Tatas (Applause) to ask Tatas to help subsidiary industries.

EXCISE DUTY.

Dealing with the Excise duty, he said that the Tariff Board estimated the loss of customs revenue to be 65 lakhs but as a part thereof would be made up through galvanised sheets, Government had to realize the balance through the imposition of excise duty. As the Tatas' alone produced steel ingots, the duty would be easily collected and would spread over the whole range of steel products and would not unduly weigh against the particular production. He assured the House that the Excise duty was not meant to form a permanent feature of the fiscal system, but its removal or reduction would depend on the general financial position. Concluding, Sir Joseph said that the Board's recommendations balanced fairly the interests of the industry and consumers and asked the House to accept the proposals based on the Report. (Applause).

WHY IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

The first speaker on the non-official side was Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury who gave support to the protective scheme. The Tatas received during the last four years only two lakhs of rupees worth of orders from the Railways as against over seven lakhs anticipated originally by the Tariff Board.

From the tax-payers' point of view, the industry benefitted the Indian Exchequer, for during the war, it gave six crores of rupees to the Government over the price of 300,000 tons of steel supplied.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury exhaustively examined the record of welfare work by the Tatas' and said it was one which any institution could be proud, and on that account alone the Tatas' dtserved further protection. But he asked how even Sir Joseph Bhore could swallow the bitter pili of imperial preference introduced by the Tariff Board?

NEED FOR PRICE CONTROL.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya was not opposed to protection, but he wanted the House to examine closely the recommendations of the Tariff Board and to decide the form in which it should be given. He complained that the Government had given the members very little time to study the Tariff Board's Report, and had not supplied them with the balance sheet of the Tatas'. He suspected that the Tatas' had made large profits at the expense of the taxpayer, and he wanted the select committee to empower the Government to control Tatas' prices from time to time, so that they might not vary according to prices of imported foreign goods, but when the Tatas were in a position to give cheaper articles, they would be compelled to do so. He advised Muslim members in the interests of efficiency not to press their demand for communal representation in jobs in the Tata Company.

Mr. Anklesaria announced that the Centre Party had decided to support the motion for the reference of the bill to select committee. The bill, as Mr. Anklesaria understood, contained three principles, firstly protection to be continued, secondly cost of protection to be provided, and thirdly spirit of Ottawa Agreement to be implemented so far as the implementation was consistent with the interests of the country. No decent man could have any objection to such provisions of the Bill.

(Mr. B. Das:—Questions.)

He said that it had been amply proved by the Tariff Board and Sir Joseph Bhore that the Tatas' deserved protection. As regards recouping the losses which the revenue would suffer by protection, he declared that the only method of doing so was by imposing an excise duty.

The House adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed supported protection to the Tata Company, but wanted the Government to adopt some kind of theory of calculating protection and taxation which need not be altered from time to time, for without a set theory, Government was making mistakes which, instead of helping the Industry, retarded its progress. In addition to the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission for giving protection he suggested that all the money given in protection should be considered as a loan to be repaid by the Companies concerned at the time of prosperity. Moreover, the balance sheets of the concerns receiving protection should be supplied to the Assembly for examination.

B DAS' CHALLENGE

Mr. B. Das characterized the bill as giving protection to the British Steel Industry and not to the Indian Steel. The Government had gone behind the policy laid down in 1923. It was better for the Government not to give protection and let the Industry function under normal revenue duties than bring forward such a measure.

Mr B Das contended that the present Assembly did not represent public opinion and challenged the Government to bring this measure up next February and see the verdict of the country. He protested that the proposal that tested and untested steel should sell at the same price would cause serious handicap to the Tatas'.

"GOVT. HAVE NO MONEY."

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari agreed that a nationl key industry should be protected, but in the present case, where was the money?

Mr. Sitaramaraju, while congratulating Sir Joseph Bhore on getting preferences in the United Kingdom market for the Indian Pig Iron and for favourable consideration of the case of manganese, alluded to the figures of imports of these in the British Market.

Regarding pig iron, he contended that India had been exporting more into foreign markets than into the United Kingdom. In fact, Japan had been India's best customer.

Mr. Raju wanted also to know had much of Indian goods were re-exported to other countries from there. He feared that there could be no reciprocal arrangement between a lion and a lamb. Any resiprocal arrangement could be virtual only between equals. He did not want to stand in the way of the Tatas getting protection but it should not be at the ruin of other industries or impose too much burden on taxpayers.

Mr. Raju had not concluded, when the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD RIVAL CONGRESS PARTIES

Question Of Arbitration For Dispute

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

It is understood that in connection with the dispute between two rival Congress parties in Allahabad some of them proceeded to Benares to consult Gandhiji.

It was suggested that Mr. Mahadeo Desai, should be deputed to arbitrate but a reference to Allahabad showed that the suggestion was not acceptable.

Therefore the matter will be decided only at the elections which will be held shortly for the Town Congress Committee which had to be postponed on account of rowdyism.—A. P.

SOCIALIST MAJORITY

New Executive Of Amraoti Dist. Congress Committee

AMRAOTI, July 31

The general meeting of the District Congress Committee, Amraoti was held in the Congress office to elect the office-bearers and members of the Executive Body of the Committee for the new year.

Out of the 12 seats on the Executive seven have been secured by the members of the Congress Socialist Group formed here recently Mesrs. Abdul Wahab and Bal Marathe the two secretaries, who are newly elected also belong to the Congress Socialist Group.

ELECTION TO P. C. C.

Election to the Berar Provincial Congress Committee were also held and out of the 30 members returned to the Berar Provincial Congress Committee by the District Congress nearly half the number belong to the Socialist Group.

The general meeting of the District Congress Committee also passed a resolution recording emphatic protest against the order of the Government of India declaring all Communist Organisations unlawful.

The following office-bearers were elected to the District Congress Committee:—

Dr. G G Bhojraj, President, Seth Pannalalji Singhai and Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Abdul Vahab and Bal Marathe, Secretaries.—United Press.

Centre Party Resignation

SIMLA, July 31.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari, Member of the Legislative Assembly resigned his leadership of the Centre Party.

Mr. Sarma has been elected leader of the said party in place of Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari.—United Press.

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

(Continued from page 6)

ment weakened his Indian opponents and the "Father of Indian Revolt" as Sir Valentine Chirol dubbed him, who was the leader of the minority among the educated when he went to jail in 1908, found on his release in 1914 a very large majority of the educated awaiting the lead he would give.

"Ignore No Means."

Lokamanya was the first prominent Indian politician to see that mere constitutional agitation could not succeed in impressing the Government of India and that it had to be reinforced by some sort or other of Direct Action. At the same time he stood for the maximum use being made in the country's cause of every means available to Indians. "Ignore no means" was his motto. Even if the rulers could be embarrassed by the use of a certain means, he would advise the best use thereof. Has Lokamanya not been justified and vindicated this year by the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi? Even like Mahatma, Lokamanya considered the fight for Indian's freedom to be like mountaineering. Many methods have to be tried. Different approaches have simultaneously to be explored. Reverses have to be philosophically received. Satyagrahi knows no defeat, says Mahatma Gandhi. In the fight for realising the ideal the Lokmanya taught pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat are to be considered alike. Expressed differently owing to temperamental difference, the essence of the teaching of both is identical. May the Lokamanya's sacred memory inspire us all to stride forth towards realising the ideal he expressed in the sentence "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"!

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Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

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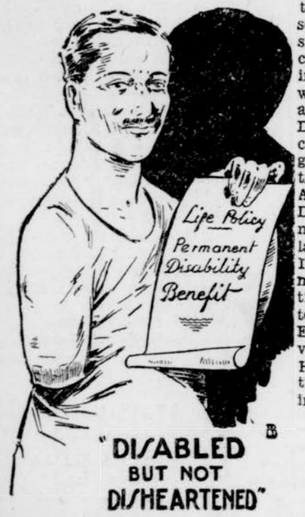

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National Parks Of S. Africa

Vast Sanctuaries For Wild Animals Have Contributed To Prevent Complete Extinction Of Rare Species

Few better holidays can be imagined at this time of the year than a tour through some of South African Parks of the finest of them are there. The best time during the months of visit, August, and September-June-the Kruger National Park, which is a kind of playground for the northern part of the Union, is usually overcrowded in July owing to the school and university vacations. It would be better, therefore, to begin by a visit to the National Parks of the Cape Province, which are three in number, writes the South African correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

There is first of all the Bredasdorp Bontebok Park. Bredasdorp is about a hundred miles east of Capetown. The area of this small park is approximately three square miles, and its interest lies in the fact that the bontebok there found, with the exception of one other herd in the same district, are the only known specimens of their kind. Careful preservation by three families of the district has alone prevented the complete extinction of this interesting and beautiful creature.

Larger and in some ways more picturesque is the Addo Elephant Park, situated about forty miles north of Port Elizabeth, and with an area of nearly twenty square miles. In addition to herd of elephants there are about fifty buffalo, together with a few bush buck, wild pig, jackals, etc. The Addo area is densely bushed; the bush is evergreen and of an extraordinary variety.

The Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, situated in semi-desert country 300 miles north of Upington, has large grassed spaces with acacia trees, large and small. It is a great contrast to the small and beautiful parks already described having an area of nearly 3,000 square miles. Gemsbok predominate there; there are also thousands of springbok, eland, gnus, wild ostriches, lions, leopards hyenas, and cheetahs.

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

But the most popular of all the game reserves in South Africa is the Kruger National Park, with an area of approximately 8,000 square miles, set aside in the Eastern Transvaal and accessible with ease by road, rail, and air. The most extraordinary variety of fauna is to be found in the park. Giraffes are to be seen in almost every portion of it, and every variety of buck from the huge gnu or wilde beest down to the tiny tsessebe. Monkeys and baboons abound. In the northern part of the Park elephants are frequently to be seen, and in all the large rivers hippopotami as well as crocodiles are to be found. A few black rhinoceroses are found in the extreme south on the lower Sabie River.

The thrill most commonly desired by the tourist is the sight of lions, and although one is never certain of success it is not often that a tour of several days in the Park fails to be rewarded by the appearance of these animals. Naturally the best time to see them is in the early morning. Except in rare cases there is no danger to be apprehended from them. A lion is frequently seen to stand calmly on the road in the track of oncoming cars, and there is not the slightest need for panic in such a case.

SAYING "SHOO" TO A LION.

Native who live in and near the Park have acquired an extraordinary nonchalance about lions. The writer well remembers meeting, early one morning, near the Pafuri River, a wagon with a span of sixteen donkeys. Lions are particularly fond of donkeys, as of their more lordly relative the zebra, so it was a natural thing to ask the natives in charge of the wagon whether they had seen the so-called "king of beasts" that morning. Yes, they had seen two an hour before; one was walking slowly in front of the wagon, and one slowly behind. "What did you do?" asked a member of the party, in the native's own Thonga language. The reply, aptly illustrated by gestures, was simple enough: "I ran," said the man whom we were questioning, "to the lion in front, clapped my hands, and said 'Shoo,' then I ran to the lion at the back, clapped my hands, and said 'Shoo,' then we went on our way."

Needless to say, tourists are not allowed to shoot in the Park. Rifles are allowed for self-protection in the very rare cases where that may be necessary. They are sealed on entering the Park, and if the seal is broken painful explanations will follow on leaving the Park.

REST CAMPS

Rest camps are provided at twelve different areas in the Park. These rest camps consist in some cases of huts, in some cases of tents, and in one aristocratic centre of rooms. They provide the minimum essentials of life, but it is to be understood that they are not in any shape or form hotels. Travellers through the Park are, in short, campers, and must carry their own provisions and cooking materials with them. At one or two centres, however, food and even such luxuries as sheets can be obtained by those who want them. The National Park authorities have done their best to preserve the natural conditions of the place and to prevent it from becoming one of those standardised areas so unfortunately common in the modern world where every uxury can be obtained, and where "only man is vile."

Fees to enter the Park are low; the regulations are simple, and every effort is made not to hamper movements unnecessarily. Few more pleasant and unusual holidays can be imagined than to motor slowly through the Park on the bright sunny "winter" days so characteristic of the Transvaal, stopping every now and again to photographs game which are almost within touch of the photographer; to take a picnic meal; or to rest in the quiet of nature. Night falls and the traveller finds himself accommodated in a rough hut with a fire lighted outside partly for protection from the fresh evening air, but principally to warn off leopards and other night visitors. The whole experience is an unforgettable one.

The visitor who "does" the National Parks should end with a trip to the Natal National Park at Mont-aux-Sources. Here the attraction is not game, although game is to be found, but some of the most magnificent scenery in South Africa and wonderful opportunities for mountaineering. The peak of Mont-aux-Sources is itself 11,000 feet high, and the wild beauty of the mountains in this unspoiled spot, where Basutoland, Natal, and the Orange Free State meet, is something which one would have to travel a long way to parallel.

South Africa has been wise in preserving so much of her natural beauty in a time when much wild fauna and flora has gone irrevocably before the advancing march of civilisation. The National Parks will succeed in preserving for future generations a picture of what South Africa as a whole possessed in its pioneering days. Visitors are more than welcome.

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READ What the "Soap Gazette and Perfumer" of America Says in its issue of December, 1933

Describing a certain New Soap, the Journal says, on page 13,—"as a Toilet product this Soap also suffers from the faults common to all transparent glycerine soaps, the main defect being the drying effect it has on the skin ....."

READ What English, German and Indian Scientists say about

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Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

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Says Major DICKENSON, Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay:—

"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Says Dr. M.A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S., (Ex-President of Indian National Congress):—

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's Soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

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Traffic In Women And Children

THE ABOLITION OF LICENSED HOUSES

The League of Nations has gone on record as being opposed to the maintenance of the system of licensed houses of prostitution, which is still in force in many countries. This view was adopted by the League Committee on the Traffic in Women on the basis of a report prepared by the Social Section of the League Secretariat on information collected in reply to questionnaires and from investigations done on the spot in a number of towns in which licensed houses have been abolished.

The report gives evidence in reply to the question: What, in actual practice, have been the consequences of the abolition of the system of licensed houses? It contains the results of an enquiry in fifteen European towns in which licensed houses have been abolished or have never existed. Different types of towns were chosen—state capitals, seaports garrison towns, cosmopolitan centres—from a number of countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland. Information on recent developments with regard to the abolition of licensed houses in port towns or colonies of the British Empire was furnished in the survey prepared by the British Social Hygiene Council. The information collected refers to the following points:

(1) Date of the abolition of the system of licensed houses and measures taken with regard to the inmates of the establishments which were closed;

(2) Laws and regulations at present in force for the protection of public morals, and the results of their application;

(3) Measures applied to combat venereal disease and the efficacy of these measures;

(4) Preventive measures;

(5) Opinion of persons in direct contact with prostitution regarding the value of the measures at present in force as compared with the former system of licensed houses.

Seth LALLUBHAI DIPCHAND JHAVERI, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has been singled out to welcome the delegates and visitors to the All-India Humanitarian Conference to be held in Bombay, under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

The examination and discussion of the draft report brought out the fact that considerable diversity of method had been employed to achieve the same ends. It was the opinion of the Committee that methods must naturally vary according to local conditions and the social habits and customs of a population. This applies particularly to measures taken for the rehabilitation of former inmates of the licensed houses. In its final report, the Committee drew attention to the different methods employed. In particular, it emphasised (a) the necessity for making the free treatment of venereal disease available for all members of the community, (b) widespread propaganda with regard to this disease, (c) early intimation of the decision to close the licensed houses so that co-operation may be achieved among all concerned, (d) that suitable measures must be taken for the rehabilitation of former inmates. The Committee concludes, in view of the fact that the authorities in communities where licensed or tolerated houses have been closed have been unanimous in declaring that the problem of prostitution can be more effectively dealt with where these houses are abolished and that there is no desire to return to the former system, that it will no longer be possible to defend the system of licensed or tolerated houses by the arguments which once seemed to justify it. It asked the Council to invite the Governments to maintain the abolition of the system of licensed or tolerated houses wherever this has been realised, and to consider the desirability of abandoning this system where licensed or tolerated houses still exist.

At the same time, the Committee pointed out that abolition in itself cannot be effective unless it is supplemented by the education of public opinion and effective medical and social measures. In addition, the punishment of souteneurs and procurers must be severe and consistent.

The Traffic in Women and Children Committee expressed its satisfaction at the fact that since its last session (April 1933) Brazil had ratified the 1921 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children. The Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women of Full Age which was drawn up in October 1933 has already been ratified by twenty-seven States—viz., Union of South Africa, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

CONDITIONS IN THE ORIENT.

The League made an effort to deal with a specific aspect of the international traffic in women when, in 1930, it sent a Commission of Enquiry to study this question in countries of the Near, Middle and Far East. Readers will recall that the report of this Commission was brought before the League's Traffic in Women Committee a year ago and published at that time.

During the intervening year, members of that Committee and officials of the Social Section of the Permanent Secretariat have been studying the conditions revealed and the conclusions stated by the Commission of Enquiry. The assistance of some seventy voluntary and missionary organisations which possess active branches in the countries studied was also sought.

At its meeting in April of this year, the Committee urged the following action to be taken to deal with the painful situation described in the report of the enquiry:

(1) "The establishment of Central Authorities in China and Persia, and thorough-going collaboration and exchange of information by such authorities throughout the East."—The Committee suggested that this collaboration might be achieved either by the establishment of a permanent liaison officer at some suitable centre in the East, or through an agent selected by the Council of the League in that area for a period of five to six months.

(2) "The abolition of licensed or tolerated brothels in those contries in the East where they still exist."

(3) "The appointment of a larger number of trained and experienced women officials to the staffs of those authorities in the countries of the East who are responsible for the welfare of women and children."—Such appointments, it was considered, should include women social workers attached to the courts and trained women probation officers and policewomen.

(4) "The general adoption of the policy of assisting, caring for and educating immigrant minor girls who are victims of the traffic, which policy is now in force in several countries of the East."—The resolution adopted declares specifically that this policy should be pursued "instead of purely negative measures, such as those of expelling them from the country."

(5) "The adoption of welfare measures for Russian refugee women in the Far East."—The Committee adopted a resolution asking the Council to recommend to the Assembly of the League "that a grant be made to the Nansen Office to make at least a beginning toward rendering the assistance to Russian women in the Far East that is needed."

(6) "Closer co-operation between Chinese officials and foreign concessions in China.

(7) Further collaboration between the authorities, missions and private organisations: (a) in rendering assistance and relief to victims of the traffic, (b) in providing popular public health instruction and character education.

£4,500 FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has offered the University of London the sum of £4,500 annually for three years to assist the Institute of Education in developing its relations with students from the Dominions and the Colonies.

The sum is intended to provide fellowships for short periods to picked sturents from the Dominions, and to enable the Institute to invite a senior University teacher from one of the Dominions to hold for a limited period the post of Adviser to overseas students. The Senate has accepted the offer.

Black Shirts And Blue Tories

Mosley Visualises British "Corporate State"

ROTHERMERE HITS BACK

Parliament Is Not Of Exotic Growth He Says

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A "divergence of opinion" between Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Fascists, and Lord Rothermere is revealed in the following letters published in the "Daily Mail":—

British Union of Fascists
King's Road, Sloene Square
S. U. 3 12th July, 1934.

My Dear Lord Rothermere,—I desire to express to you my deep gratitude for the strong courageous and generous support which you have given to the Blackshirt Movement. We all of us recall that help with gratitude and will always remember it.

THEIR BRITISH METHODS!

At present some doubt has arisen in the public mind as to our relationship. That doubt arises from the basic fact that you are a Conservative and that we Blackshirts are Fascists. We hold the new creed of the modern world which we are striving to bring to Britain by British methods, and in accordance with the British character.

It has ever been the custom of the British people to adopt the world idea of their generation, but to give it a British form and to find for it in these islands its highest expression and development. It is thus the task of the Blackshirt Momement to convert the British people to the new faith and system of the twentieth century which is Fascism.

You, on the other hand, are Conservative and would like to see a revived Conservative party. You are in accord with many aspects of our policy, such as the strong maintenance of the British Empire, notably in India, and the creation of a British air force second to none in the world.

On the other hand you have stated to me your doubts as to certain aspects of our policy, and have expressed your desire, that we should abandon or modify them.

Our position on these points is as follows:

RETIFYING THAT DEFECT IN SOCIALISM!

We believe that a complete reorganisation of our present industrial system is necessary to carry through the great transition from he age of poverty to the age of potential plenty. The Corporate State will substitute reorganisation in industry for the present anarchy without destroying, as Socialism would, legitimate private enterprise, which is an incentive to industrial activity.

We believe that a new industrial civilisation fitted to the modern age is a prime necessity. It is basic principle of our Movement and we cannot abandon it.

PARLIAMENT AND DICTATORSHIP

We do not propose to abolish Parliament but to modernise it. We seek power by legal and constitutional means in the capture of a Parliamentary majority at a General election. But a Blackshirt majority will certainly confer upon Government the complete power of action which we believe is necessary to meet the present situation.

PEOPLE'S WILL DICTATOR

This is not tyranny, because the people will place the Government in power and the Parliament they have elected will be able to dismiss the Government by vote of censure if it abuses that power —the dictatorship of the will of the people, expressed through the Government they have elected.

Blackshirt Government, in fact, will be a leadership of the nation along the path of action it has long demanded. We cannot modify our policy in this respect, because we believe such power is necessary to save the country.

JEWS NOT ALLOWED.

We have given our pledge that no racial or religious persecution will occur under Fascism in Britain, but we shall require the Jews like everyone else, to put the interest of "Britain First."

We do not admit Jews to membership of our Movement, because (a) they have bitterly attacked us, (b) they have organised as an international movement, setting their racial interests above the national interests, and are, therefore unacceptable as members of a national movement which aims at national organisation and revival.

NO RELAX OF ATTITUDE

We certainly are not prepared to relax our attitude towards the Jews in view of the fact that in the last year 80 per cent of the convictions for physical attacks on Fascists were pronounced on Jews, while the Jewish community represents only 6 per cent of the population.

STICKING TO FASCISM

You would like us to abandon the creed of Fascism and the Word "Fascist."

We cannot do this, because it is the creed which means every thing in the world to us. It divides us equally from all the old parties of the States which now unite against us. We have staked everything on the creation of a new faith of the modern world, and we cannot relent in that determination nor relax in that mission.

It is fair to both of us that these points of divergence should be made clear to the public. When we disagree, we Fascists, at least, will diverge with feelings of respect and friendship for a great British Patriot.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) O. E. MOSLEY.

ROTHERMERE HITS BACK

My Dear Mosley.—I thank you for your letter in which you draw attention to the divergence of our ideas on some points of method in our pursuance of the aims of the Blackshirt Movement.

I agree with you that it is well for us, in the friendliest possible way, to define our mutual relations.

A GRIM STRUGGLE.

As you know, I have never thought that a movement calling itself "Fascist" could be successful in this country, and I have also made it quite clear in my conversations with you that I never could support any movement with an anti-Cemitic bais, any movement which had dictatorship as one of its objectives, or any movement which will substitute a "Corporate State" for the Parliamentary institutions of this country. Like many others, I am apprehensive as to the outcome of the grim struggle which lies close ahead between conservatism and Socialism in Great Britain.

"JOIN US!"

You have a unique gift of personal appeal, and the assistance which I have rendered you was given in the hope that you would be prepared to ally yourself with the Consevative forces to defeat Socialism at the next and succeeding elections.

Notwithstanding your letter, I do not see why we should not come together on the foregoing lines. I am quite sure that if you and your followers will take my advice in this matter great success will attend them and their leader.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

I have never thought that the Political situation here bears any resemblance to the political situation in Italy or Germany. In each of these countries Parliamentary institutions were largely of exotic growth, whereas in England they have, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, exercised the real decisive influence.

With all good wishes,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) Rothermere.

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DAILY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
THE MOST ASTOUNDING DRAMATIC PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
WASHINGTON MERRY—GO—ROUND
with
LEE TRACY
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
WALTER CONNOLLY,
ALAN DINEHART
A BLAZING DRAMA THAT EXPOSES EVERYTHING—EVERYONE—AND DARES TO TELL THE TRUTH!
WELLINGTON
Plans Already Open
Book Early

Health And Hygiene

DOCTORS SUBMIT TO TEST

Innoculate Themselves With Paralysis Preventive

Three prominent research workers of the United States Department of Health, two of them women, have gambled their lives on the success of a new serum which they are confident will render innoculated persons immune from infantile paralysis.

The serum is the result of long researches by Dr. William H. Park, 62-year-old scientist and authority on bacteriology and immunology, working in collaboration with Mrs. Helen Wirt Jackson and Josephine Neal.

Despite the fact that several monkeys died after being innoculated with the serum, the trio's faith in its efficacity was unshaken, and, not wishing to endanger the lives of others in order to test their experiments, they decided to try their discovery on themselves.

On July 5 they injected five cubic centimeters of the liquid into their own arms. The results of the test will not be known before three of four weeks, unless it should prove fatal. The aim of the three scientists is to find a serum which may be safely injected into babies, making them immune to infantile paralysis.

DICTIONARY OF RED INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE

The strangest dictionary ever compelled, listing not words but signs, is being completed at Washington to rescue from oblivion the Indian sign language that once was North America's "universal tongue" from coast to coast.

Hundreds of signs and their word meanings are being listed on cards by Smithsonian Institution scientists with the aid of Richard Sanderville, 70-year-old Blackfoot Indian, one of the last of his race who knows the sign language.

Almost forgotten to-day, it once was the wordless speech by which the red man made treaties with other tribes, carried on trade and parleyed for war and peace around ancient council fires.

Smithsonian scientists consider the sign language "one of the most remarkable system of communication ever employed by mankind."

TOO OLD TO MARRY

Restraint Order Served On Octogenarian Would-Be Bride

Because the bride-to-be was "too old" to marry, the law halted the matrimonial plans of Mrs. Lydia A. Wright, 81, and Charles S. Patterson, 62 of Modesto Calif on June 29.

Superior Judge J. C. Needham is sued a restraining order against the marriage at the request of Attorney R. V. Wilcox, guardian of Mrs. Wright, and C. H. Ramont county welfare officer, because they said she was too old to marry.

Indignation was expressed by Mrs. Wright and Patterson who had filed a notice of their intention to marry.

VALUE OF GOOD POSTURE

Besides Being A Social Asset It Makes For Sound Health Also

No one would question the desirability of good posture, or deny that it is a social asset. Good posture expresses alertness, self-confidence, and a capacity to do things, and, for these reasons, it is an essential characteristic for the business man or woman.

By good posture we mean the unconscious habit of sitting and standing, erect and walking with a free and easy carriage. In good posture, the ear, shoulder hip, knee and ankle are in a straight line when the the individual is standing erect, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M. D.

The relationship between posture and health is not definite. In general, we may say that good posture reflects good health, but good posture does not necessarily imply good health, nor does poor posture always result in lack of health. Good posture enables the body to function well mechanically, while faulty posture may lead to the displacement of important organs, thus interfering with their proper functioning, which, in turn, may cause pain or other symptoms.

An understanding of the causes of poor posture enables us to prevent or correct the condition. An important cause is fatigue, because when the muscles are relaxed as a result of fatigue, there occurs loss of the support which the muscles normally provide, and the result is poor posture. The afternoon rest for children up to school age is one practical means of avoiding fatigue and in this way, securing good posture.

When the young child is lifted or carried, adequate support should be given him, as otherwise, a stress is placed upon the muscles, which they are unable to meet because they are not sufficiently developed. The mattress of the child's bed should be firm and even, with no sagging. The child who has never been given a pillow does not miss it and, in fact, is better without it.

Good posture cannot be hoped for unless the body is properly nourished by a balanced diet. Poor posture is one symptom of malnutition which, in turn, is often associated with fatigue. An adequate supply of vitamins and minerals is essential for good nutrition, and that is why cod liver oil and orange juice are introduced early into the child's diet.

Poor posture may be largely a matter of habit, growing out of a slouching position while reading or sitting at a desk. Clothing which constricts the body or restricts its free and comfortable movement interferes with good posture and may cause stooping shoulders.

The securing of good posture depends, in large measure, upon attention to the points mentioned. Without making the child self-conscious, he should be encouraged to sit and stand erect, and to develop his muscles through play.

EYE SIGHT AND CRIME

Existence Of Vital Connection Suggested By Doctor

Poor eyesight, Dr. Henry Aronsfeld of Houston Tex, said at the American Optometric Association annual convention at Toronto is an important cause of criminality. He supported his contention with theory and figures.

A survey of prisoners in the Texas State Penitentiary showed that 20 per cent. of the convicts had the use of only one eye, the other being damaged in accident or badly impaired in vision. Dr. Aronsfeld said many persons, unable to find legitimate employment on account of defective sight, were driven to underworld activities.

"In one case" he related, "an incorrigible prisoner had his eyesight corrected and no longer was intractable."

The Houston doctor said moving pictures do not hurt the eyes. "If they do, it is the fault of the eyes and not the movies," he said. "The rapid change of depth and perspective in pictures has no effect on the normally developed eyes."

Dr. Louis Jacques of Los Angeles who flew more than 12,000 miles in survey work among school children of 11 states, said he had reached the conclusion that no child should be sent to school until the age of seven. The eyes were not fully developed before that age, he asserted.

WAR AGAINST SEX FILMS

Cosmopolitan Support To "Decency Leagu"

CALCUTTA, Jul. 30.

Calcutta has joined the war against sex-films.

Though Roman Catholic in origin, this movement has the support of other churches also.

The Hindus and the Muslims also are joining the "Decency League" started by the "Catholic Herald." Thousands of people assembled in various churches last Sunday and solemnly took the pledge of the "Decency League."—United Press.

2 KILLED & 6 INJURED

Fatal Fight Over Boundary Line Of House

NEW DELHI, July 30.

Two persons were killed and six injured in a serious rioting yesterday in the village of Medipur, six miles from Delhi, when stones and lathis were freely used by the two combatant factions.

The riot which continued for about an hour, was over the boundary-line of a house.

The Police restored peace and arrested several persons in this connection.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CAPTURED

CHANDA, July 29.

One Nagya Gond, a notorious criminal said to have been born in jail while his mother was serving her sentence and whose father spent 25 years of his life in prison, has been arrested by the Police on a charge of murdering a boy and robbing him of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 20. Investigation is proceeding.

It is stated that Nagya himself spent 14 years of his life in jail, and that he commenced his activities along with two others as soon as he kicked the dust of prison off his feet.

His activities had stricken the people of the district with panic, and the smart Police work resulting in his capture, has enabled people to heave a sigh of relief.—United Press.

JAIN MUNI RESPONDS TO APPEAL

167 Days Fast To End!

JODHPUR, July 30.

To-day is the 167th day of Jain Muni Mishrilalji's fast. Yesterday evening a deputation headed by Seth Achal Singh and another deputation from Acharya Satantivijayji consisting of Seth Noratandas Jathabhai of Calcutta and Tajhari Singh, M.L.C. of Bengal, arrived here accompanied by Mr. Monilal Kothari who joined them at Marwar junction. They were given a hearty reception by Jodhpur Jain Sangh.

Mr. Kothari's sudden arrival has created a stir in the official circle.

This morning all the deputationists with Mr. Kothari met Muni. Mishrilalji and requested him to break his fast. The Muniji explained fully his reasons and objects for fast and asked the deputationists to let him continue his fast till the great object of his achieving unity among the different sections of Jain sadhus was attained or let him die.

Mr. Kothari made a stirring appeal on behalf of both the deputationists to Muniji to break his fast so that the present tense situation might be eased and serious and strenuous efforts might be consequently made to bring about state of unity among the various sections of sadhus.

Muniji is understood to have feelingly responded to the appeal and agreed to break his fast next morning.

The deputationist and Mr. Kothari are staying here till tomorrow.—United Press.

MUNI BREAKS HIS FAST

JODHPUR CITY, July 31.

This morning Jain Muni Misrilalji broke his fast at 9-40 after 167th day of fast at Hanumanki Bhakri in the presence of a large gathering both of Jains and non-Jains.—United Press.

GANDEVI MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, July 30.

At the last Annual General Meeting of the local Municipality, the election of the Vice-President, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and of other Sub-Committees formed the principal item of the Agenda. Messrs. Chandulal Jamnadas and Bhogilal Damodardas were declared duly elected by an overwhelming mapority as Vice-President and Chairman respectively.

VICTORY AGAIN FOR BOMBAY TIME

City Fathers Vote For Compulsory Retirement Of Employees After Age Of 55

The battle of clocks ended on Tuesday, and once again, for the seventh time in the last twenty-odd years, the "Bombay Time" Corps victory. The Municipal finite has also laid down a de- Tuesday on their meeting on their employees, and extension to ed the age of 55. have attain- Sir J.B. Boman Behr... that the twenty-second re...ved the Law, Revenue and Gen... Purposes Committee, regardin... the question of reducing the cost of Municipal establishment by enforcing compulsory retirement of persons attaining the age of 55 years and by abolishing superfluous posts, etc., be adopted.

The Committee recommended that the Commissioner should b requested to see that the Municipal employees who have attained the age of 55 are made to retire compulsorily, and that no extension of service is granted to them.

NO MORE EXTENSION.

Sir J.B. Boman Behram expressed a hope that the Commissioner would rigidly observe the principle of the resolution and grant no extension to any employee in future.

Prof. V.G. Rao moved an amendment to record the report, but as no one seconded the amendment, it dropped.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh had no hesitation in supporting the proposition, if exception was made in regard to those employees whose services were required on public grounds.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

WHY THIS DISTINCTION?

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla said every extension brought before the Corporation had the argument of "public grounds." If extensions were given on public grounds, there would be no retirement at all.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai also expressed a hope that the Cor... tion would lay down a rul... abide by it. The Governme... a definite rule and retired... officers, as soon as they ...he the 55th year of their age ... Schools Committee, the p... e chers were made to ...ired to... age of 55, and ...make a dist... why they s...heir employees. tion am... Commissione... The Municipal there were some ...ceri... said ...ase services were necessary on the grounds and it was open to the ...poration to consider each case on ... merits.

The proposition was carried by a large majorit...

'BATTLE OF CLOCKS.'

The Corporation then resumed discussion on the question of reuming Standard Time as proposed by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ...st time.

...r. D.G. Dalvi opposed the proposition and said the public were not inconvenienced by the Bombay Time, nor any responsible body ...e the Indian Merchants' Chambe... had sent any resolution to change the time.

Sir J.B. ...man Behram also opposed and said that the Bombay Time was th... natural time, and the public feeling was against the Standard Time. The Municipal Corporation had more important business to perform and he urged the House not to waste their time on trivial matter like that.

Sir P.C. Sethna supported the proposition and said that every country had its own time. The Ripon Club as well as the Central Bank were founded by the late Sir P.M. Mehta, but they observed the Standard Time there. Standard Time, he said, was necessary to avoid confusion with the Bombay Time.

At this stage closure was moved and the resolution was carried by 33 votes against 22.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

HONOURING MOTILAL NEHRU'S MEMORY

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Calcutta Corporation at this evening's meeting decided to name one of the main thoroughfares in Ballygunje as Motilal Nehru Road as a mark of respect to the memory of the great patriot.—United Press.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND

LAHORE, July 27.

Wearing a veil and bitterly sobbing Mst. Asghari Begum, niece of Sir Zafar Ali, ex-Judge of the Lahore High Court, gave evidence before the City Magistrate in a case under section 420-I.P.C. (cheating) which has been filed by her father against her husband, Pir Ghulam Ali, a wealthy landlord of Montgomery district.

Mst. Asghari Begum during the course of her examination deposed that she was married to the accused on the 25th November, 1932, and that at the time of marriage her husband promised to give a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 to defray her expenses. The couple pulled on amicably for about five months when her husband stopped visiting her. She returned to her father's house and in consultation with him filed a complaint against Pir Ghulam Ali under section 488 I.P.C. asking that she should be allowed maintenance of Rs. 300 per month. Some months later the accused visited her and said that he had come to bring about a compromise and assured her that he would not neglect her any more. The complainant did not believe him and asked him to execute a legal document which might be useful to her if he did not fulfil his promises. The accused, she alleged executed a document, which 'inter alia' stated that he would not intimidate, coerce or divorce his wife, and if he did so, he would be liable to give her damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Following the execution of this document, Mst. Asghari Begum accompanied her husband. There, she further alleged, her husband ill-treated her and tortured her in many ways. Later she was rescued from her husband by the High Court which issued a writ of 'habeas corpus' against her husband to produce her before the High Court. Her statement was recorded before Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid and she was handed over to her parents.

Mr. L. Chaman, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, had not finished his arguments when the court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

GOLD FIELD FIND IN CHINA

Govt. Prohibit Digging By Villagers

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

A local Chinese daily published a report from Hongkong (dated July 24), stating that the discovery of a gold-field by some villagers, in the district of Taituposhan near Yingping, in Kwangtung, has brought about a gold rush.

The Canton Government Headquarters have sent two bodies of gendermerie to Yingping to protect the field. The authorities have forbidden further digging by the villagers.

Gold is also reported to have been found in other places in the Prefecture of Yingping. The Government are planning to develop the areas.—United Press.

Ottawa Pact In Commons

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hammersley Mr. Runciman said the proposals for agreement supplementing the Ottawa Agreement relating to the Indian protective duties, etc. are now being discussed between the two Governments.—Reuter.

Bangalore.—The Raja of Akalkot has arrived here for administrative training, and will be staying in the Windsor Lodge. The Raja Saheb has been accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Sarson.—United Press.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
in the second week
of the finest musical show
GEORGE WHITE'S
"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"
"SCANDALS"
A Fox Royalty Masterpiece
At
ROXY
TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Our Japan Letter

Huge Five-Year Ship Building Plan

2000 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN JAPAN

Patriotic Students Raise Navy Fund For National Defence

(From Our Special Correspondent)
TOKYO, July 4

The Communications Office at its departmental conference on June 27 tentatively decided to continue the replacement construction for the merchant marine's qualitative improvement on a five-year programme with the aggregate total Government subsidy amounting to yens 27,500,000.

According to the new project, 500,000 tons not only of freighters but also of passenger boats would be built during five years at the rate of 100,000 tons a year. Side by side with the construction of these new vessels, an equal amount of tonnage in obsolete ships would be scrapped. (Under the present scheme, the tonnage scrapped is double the new (tonnage).

According to the tentative project, the Government subsidy would be granted at the rate of yens 50 per each new ton built on the replacement plan, with an additional yens 50 to be given for ships furnished with special equipment.

New ships to be built under the proposed five-year plan would be steel boats larger than 4,000 tons with a speed not less than 13½ knots. As regards the ships to be scrapped, they would be vessels not less than 25 years old.

EMPRESS AT SPINNING WHEEL

While our educated sisters in India look down upon spinning and weaving, the Empress of Japan feels pride in spinning and weaving clothes for His Majesty the Emperor and other family members.

Her Majesty the Empress, who is much interested in sericulture, has raised about 416 lbs. of silk cocoons at the sericultural house at Momijiyama, within the Chiyoda Palace grounds.

Her Majesty will personally reel silk to learn the technique for six days from June 28. Most of the cocoons raised by the press have been sent to the Higher Sericultural School at Taki nogawa to be reeled, and from the silk Her Majesty will prepare apparel for use by the Emperor, by herself, the Crown Prince, and the Imperial Princesses.

TWO THOUSAND ARRESTS

Public belief that the Zenkyo, federation of Communistic labour unions, was crushed permanently when police conducted widespread raids against it in 1931, was altered yesterday by the lifting of a press ban which revealed that approximately 2,000 members of a revived Zenkyo were arrested in the last year in the prefectures of Aichi, Kanagawa, Nagano, Okayama and Ishikawa. Koreans are said to have played a large part in the formation of the new Federation, and in Ishikawa Prefecture 14 young women were among the 93 persons arrested there.

Nearly all the 2,000 who were placed under arrest were members of the Public Works and Builders Union, members of which were among the thousands of workers employed on the Tanna Tunnel. Others had filtered into road crews and forces of workmen on other important public works. Local branches were formed whenever possible and members contributed fees of from 10 to 20 sen monthly in exchange for a publication setting forth the radical purposes of the Zenkyo.

It was revealed that Shunsei Kan, 26, member of the executive committee; Yogoku Kin, 31, member of the Nagoya branch, and Manju Kin, 23, head of the Kanagawa branch all Koreans, were arrested last November 21 while they were conferring in the town of Asakawa in Minamitama-gun, a suburb of Tokyo. Raids then followed in the four other prefectures.

In the fall of 1932 Shuen Ri, a Korean, and Kenjiro Inouye, a Japanese Communist, both leaders of the original Zenkyo who had evaded the authorities, went to the district under instructions from the Tokyo Zenkyo headquarters. They organised local branches at several communities in the prefecture. In the early part of last year they came to Tokyo to receive further instructions. While Inouye was communicating with a messenger of the Zenkyo in Tokyo on the evening of May 20, he was arrested by the police, who were compelled to subdue him by force.

Immediately after the arrest the police confiscated important documents regarding instructions to be followed in the furtherance of the movement in Ishikawa Prefecture. A press ban was imposed and authorities proceeded with investigations and raids in the district.

COMBATTING COMMUNISM

Spiritual training is the latest device to be adopted to combat communism among starving farmers.

The Agriculture Office has decided to assist prefectural Governments to build spiritual training schools for the benefit of the youths of the farming, fishing and wood-cutting communities, with a total disbursement of yens 100,000, for this year. About 20 prefectural governments throughout the country will receive financial help from the Office.

In this connection, the Office on Friday announced the revision of the regulations of the district agricultural experimental stations and the district agricultural classes, inserting the regulations for the spiritual training schools.

STUDENTS RAISE NAVY FUND

While students in India (especially in the north) take pride in spending money on latest fashions and pleasures, the students in Japan are busy devoting every spare pie to the national defence fund.

A sum of yens 9,476.00 as an additional naval ensign fund was presented to Admiral Mineo Osumi, Navy Minister, by Kinjiro Ito, staff adviser of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, at noon, June 28. When the yens 41,156.71 already presented to the navy is added, the grand total reaches yens 50,632.71.

Despite the fact that the presentation of yens 41,156.71 to the navy at Hibiya part on May 26, was supposed to have closed the Mainichi-Nichi-Nichi drive for a naval ensign fund, spotaneous contributions have continued to come to the Mainichi organisation. In appreciation of the patriotic motive of the donors the Mainichi and Nichi Nichi put the sums together, made out another list and handed both over to the navy on Thursday.

In the second drive, more remarkable because of its being unsolicited, 713 primary schools, 151 secondary schools, 143 young men's associations, 194 government offices, 112 banking and commercial houses, 72 industrial associations, 50 women's organization 22 ex-service men's organizations, and 75 other organizations contributed. Individuals exceeded 470,000 in number. When the total number of individuals in the original drive is added, more than 2,500,000 persons have made donations.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY PERIOD

With a view to assisting the army and the navy in the work of completing the national defence programme students of seven city universities organised the All-Collegiate National Defence Union with an elaborate ceremony held in the Kaikosha Army Club at Kudan this afternoon.

After the ceremony, the representatives of the universities including deans, school military officers and officers of the War Office gathered in the conference room to map out a definite plan of the union's activities.

The combination of the college national defence leagues in the new union is considered in military circles as one of the most ardent manifestations of patroitic spirit by the students in preparing for that is generally called the forthcoming "emergency period.

LESSON FROM CHINA

How overseas Chinese (who are regarded as a most disunited race) are striving to help their industries will serve as an eye-opener for our countrymen. The Chinese in Singapore have raised an estimated captial of dollars 10,000,000 to develop Fukien Province, while these in Penang have pledged from dollars 3,000,000 to dollars 5,000,000 for the establishment of a raillers tramear company in Nanking and those in the Philippine Islands dollars 2,000,000 to open a candy plant.

This is due to the efforts of Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, who has just returned to Shanghai from an extensive tour of the Dutch East Indies and Southern Asia with concrete plans for a huge financial trust to be organised by the Overseas Chinese for the purpose not only of improving conditions in China, but also developing Chinese trade with the South Seas groups. Mr. Chen was also interesed in a promotion of the "Buy Chinese Movement" among overseas Chinese merchants and residents in the countries south of China.

The overseas Chinese are naturally such a loyal group that it does not take a great deal of propaganda or promotion to get them to buy Chinese or to dig down deep into their pockets and help any cause which may promote the welfare of the land of their forefathers, particularly, if it means a united and peaceful country with a truly centralized government which is the dream of all Chinese living in other lands.

CHINA'S SOUND FINANCES

Special attention has been called to the first publication of China's whole budget. The Ministry of Finance says that the "budget published for the fiscal year July 1, 1934 to June 30 1935 is noteworthy as being the first time the Ministry of Finance has made public an official estimate of its revenues and expenditures for the coming year.'

Such action is to be congratulated for it means that China's finances are being managed with stability and with certain definite plans in mind. It speaks as loudly as anything could for the growing order which is being maintained by the Central Government of Shina and shows that the country's finances are being taken care of in the most modern of ways.

GOLD RUSH IN RIVER

CHICHIHAR, June 27.—An Official who has just returned here after making a tour of the regions along the upper course of the Amur between Heiho and Mouho in Heilungkiang provinie, where there is ever a rush alluvial gold, tells of the conditions of the region as follows:—

"The banks are thickly wooded, and wild peony and bell flowers were abloom in abundance. In the region night is short. It is bright until about 9 o'clock in the evening from about 3 o'clock in the morning. Red flags are hoisted on the rafts sailing up and down the river and hens are seen on them. All rafts carry G. P. U. officers.

"The Russian side of the river is strictly guarded, and many outposts, barracks, wireless offices and barricades are put up along the embankment. Big military barracks have been erecteo at many places.

"All boats on regular service are bringing in crowds of Shantung coolies to hunt for alluvial gold at various places along the river. A certain Russian soldier recently fled from Soviet territory to Chinashanchen with about 400 lbs. of gold dust, but on the way he was discovered and shot. His boat capsized, and the gold dust went to the bottom of the river.

"Give Self-Government To India"

Bishop Barnes Pleads For "Policy Of Generosity"

Preaching at a special National Peace Congress service held in Birmingham Cathedral in mail week the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. E. W. Barnes) said he believed no risk should be refused by a nation if thereby it could avoid participation in war. He desired universal disarmament, and if all attempts to secure it failed he would have his own country disarm and trust to a policy of international righteousness. Such a programme was dangerous, but the only alternative was another large-scale war and the end of European civilisation, writes the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent at Birmingham.

What did he mean by a policy of international righteousness? So far as this country was concerned he would reverse the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and restore to Germany the colonies handed at Versailles to our control. He would give self-government to India, withdrawing all control save that necessary to maintain order during the transition. He believed that a policy of generosity such as Sir Henry Campbell-Bennermann applied to South Africa would succeed in India.

Great Britain should be ready to submit all international disputes in which it was concerned to arbitration, and to abide by the decision given. He desired to see the League of Nations grow stronger in the scheme of mankind. He did not desire that the League should have an armed force under its control, and he distrusted economic sanctions. He believed Christ's teaching of the principle of non-resistance to be a practical prince. Those who concentrated so much attention on the Old Testament that they seemed to have little time to study the New Testament spoke sometimes as if the bombing aeroplane and poison gas were gifts of the Holy Spirit. He would plead that men should strive to get as near as possible to the authentic teaching of Christ.

Speaking to-night in the course of a discussion on co-operation for progress and peace, Dr. C. Delisle Burns said that Germany was now buying materials in preparation for war both from Great Britain and from France. The fact was that no nation could run a war without purchasing from its future enemies. Modern war was an act of Government prepared for five or ten years before it broke out, and it could be stopped five or ten years beforehand. You could not wage a modern war without oil and certain rare metals to make shells and gas containers.

The supplies of oil and the rare materials were held mainly by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. If we chose we could make war impossible by controlling the materials that made war possible. When we came to discuss how to disarm we ought not to put on our expert committees, the admirals, and generals. All that they knew was how to use arms. The men who had the knowledge required were the scientists and the industrialists. Put these men on the expert commissions and we should find out how to disarm.

"MY SON WAS CRUCIFIED"

Aged French Father Bravely Struggles To Clear His Dead Son's Memory Of Dishonour

"My son was crucified. The only thing they forgot was the nails."

This cry, from an aged father, who has spent 20 years travelling the length and breadth of France to collect evidence of his son's innocence, rang through the War Courts Martial Appeal Court in Paris in mail week.

On October 11, 1914, the son, Second-Lieutenant Chapelant, aged 23, unable to stand owing to wounds in both legs, was tied to a stretcher, propped upright against a tree and shot for surrendering to the enemy.

Now his father is asking the court to reverse the war-time verdict. All his small savings have been used up during his travels in search of evidence, but nothing matters to him so long as his son's memory is cleared.

"LIFE BEFORE HONOUR"

There were many tense moments, but perhaps the tensest of all came when the President of the Military Appeal Tribunal asked a witness:

"You consider it the duty of a French soldier to wave a white handkerchief to encourage other French soldiers to surrender?"

Witness: "I had no alternative. The Germans threatened to shoot me if I did not."

President: "So you preferred your life to your honour!"

The prosecution alleged that the Bo's des Loges sector on the Somme Front in October, 1914, was a vital point. There were no reserves available and if the line were pierced here, the road to Paris lay open. The order had been given to hold at all costs

A PRISONER

Colonel Grapin, a witness for the prosecution, said that when he heard that Lieutenant Chapelant had been picked up wounded after being held a prisoner for some hours, he questioned him.

"I was amazed at Chapelant's story," he said. "He told me that he had surrendered, that a German officer had ordered him, under pain of death, to wave a white handkerchief to try to get other French soldiers to surrender.

"THAT IS THE DOCUMENT"

"I wrote down what he had said and he signed it. That is the document."

Witness then pointed to a stained, crumpled sheet torn from a field note book.

"Did you know that this man had lain two days and nights, severely wounded and feverish, in no-man's land?" asked Maitre Guernut, who is defending for Chapelant's father.

"I realised that he was exhausted," came the reply. "Still, he accused himself."

Another witness, Captain Mercier, said he saw a French officer in the German lines beckoning with a white handkerchief to the French trenches.

The captain broke off abruptly and, labouring under the deepest emotion, continued: "I picked up a rifle to shoot the waving officer, I missed, but my sergeant hit him."

Evidence of finding a belt of cartridges five days later near the spot where Chapelant's abandoned machine-guns stood was given by Pierre Grosleron, an ex-adjutant.

Maitre Guernut: I shall call a witness to prove that there was fighting back and forth over that position for several days, so the cartridges might have been put there later.

Grosleron: It is possible.

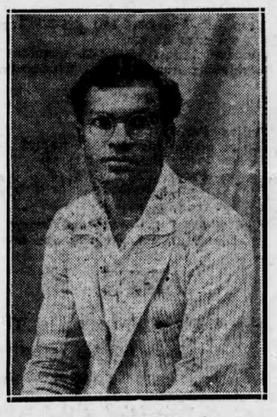
PROTESTED INNOCENCE

Abbe Lestrade said that Chapelant's last words before his execution were: "I die for God and France."

The Abbe added that Chapelant repeatedly protested his innocence and that while he was giving Chapelant Holy Communion before his execution the commanding officer roughly told him (the Abbe) to hurry up.

The officer then took out his revolver and suggested to Chapelant that he might have the courage to blow his brains out in order to avoid the shame of being shot.

Chapelant refused, protesting his innocence, and asked leave to write to his mother The officer refused.



Mr. K. M. PARIKH, who passed the last B. Sc. Examination of the Bombay University in the first-class, is proceeding to America by M. B. "Victoria" to study Chemical Engineering in the Massachusett Institute of Technology.

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Japan Scores Over Britain

Latter's Textile Exports In May Set New Low Record Since August Last Year

That Lancashire's cotton trade has steadily been cornered by Japanese cotton industry in spite of the fierce British anti-Japanese campaign is conspicuously indicated in comparative trade statistics for the first five months of this year, writes the Japan "Times".

According to British compilation, exports of cotton piece-goods from Britain to the world markets during the month of May amounted to a little over 150,000,000 square yards, setting a new low record since August last, whereas Japan's exports of cotton goods reached over 265,000,000 square yards

A persistent advance has been made in Japan's export trade for cotton piece-goods in recent years, new high records having been established each year, and the total volume of shipments for the year 1933 reached 2,090,000,000 square yards, finally beating the Lancashire, whose business was reduced to 2,030,000,000 square yards. This was indeed an epoch-making event in the world's history of the cotton industry, in which England had occupied the predominant position hitherto.

This new tendency in the world's cotton trade has been further accentuated since the beginning of this year. For instance, exports of cotton goods from Britain during the first five months of the year amounted to merely 822,000,000 square yards, showing a decline of 120,000,000 square yards, or 13 per cent. in comparison with the corresponding period or 1933. On the other hand, Japan's cotton piece-goods exports for the similar period were overwhelmingly large, aggregating 1,044,000,000 square yards. This is a marked expansion of 155,000,000 square yards, or 17 per cent over the like period of the previous year. The Japanese exports exceed those of Britain by more than 319,000,000 square yards.

Examining the figures classified by countries, it is noted that the Japanese cotton trade suffered a decline from the corresponding period of the last year only in two markets, namely, British India and China, while Lancashire's shares were reduced sharply in all the principal market: Dutch East Indies, British India, China, South America and Africa.

Attention is called to the fact that the volume of Japanese cotton piece-goods almost tripled that of British products in the Chinese market, while Japan's share was about five times as large as that of Britain in Singapore. The Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods to Dutch East Indies were nearly 40 times as large as that of the British business. In the African market, Japanese cotton products exceeded the British trade by more than 140,908,000 square yards.

Still more interesting is that, in Dutch East Indies, British cotton trade was reduced to only 4,506,000 square yards for the first five months of this year from 8,437,000 square yards for the same period of 1933. Japan's exports to the same market in the same period aggregated 199,019,000 square yards, which compare with 37,378,000 square yards for the first five months of 1933 Comparative figures for British and Japanese cotton piece-goods export trade for the first five months of 1933 and 1934 are given in the following table:

JANUARY—MAY, 1934
(In 1,000 sq. yards.)

	Japan	Britain
British India	195,984	230,595
China	40,899	12,640
Dutch East Indies	189,019	4,506
Africa	114,748	99,840
Singapore	40,748	3,706
South America	40,349	99,632

JANUARY—MAY, 1933

British India	216,335	260,998
China	106,047	38,595
Dutch East Indies	151,641	8,437
Africa	8,250	129,329
Singapore	29,767	10,516
South America	19,489	108,579

Latest Commercial News

Downward Trend In New York Cotton

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

Wheat Slightly Easy On Better Weather Reports

JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED FIRM

BOMBAY, July 31

On Tuesday, cross rates fluctuated within a very narrow range.

LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened firm on account of continued torridity in the Western belt, but the advance was shortlived. Prices steadily declined on account of liquidation.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

London gold was unchanged but silver improved further to-day.

GRAINS SLIGHTLY EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices ruled slightly easy on account of commission houses selling.

JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED FIRM

Tin was unchanged but Jute, Rubber and Linseed were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IRREGULAR

Trading on the London Stock Exchange was inactive while Giltedged securities were irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 31

Previous closing	13.13
To-day's opening	13.20
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	13.04
Difference	—.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 219-8
April-May	Rs. 228

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 31

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.90
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	+04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 31

Although the cotton market was firm in earlier stages on continued torridity in the western belt and bullish private crop estimates, prices later declined on liquidation. Trading in the October session commenced with a gain of 7 points at 13.20 but the strength was short lived and easiness with a downward trend set in. Values however declined gradually on liquidation until October later in the afternoon was quoted at a decline of 3 points at 13.10

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.04 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 31

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.02/12.98) 13.21/13.19
December (13.14/13.13) 13.36/13.33
January (13.18/13.18) 13.39/13.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 31

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American October (6.84) 6.89
American December (—) 6.86
Egyptian October (8.46) 8.51
Egyptian November (—) 8.54

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 31
10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 7 points up and thereafter steadily declined. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 229-8 and Rs. 228-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 228-12 with a decline of 2 points in New York futures.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 31

Khandesh	228 bales.
Central India	212 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	97 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	156 bales.
Berar	332 bales.
Dhollera	30 bales.
Rajputana	124 bales.
Sind-Punjab	99 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	463 bales.
Western-Northerns	101 bales
Total cotton	1,842 bales.
Wheat	5,010 cwts.
Linseed	3,678 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,600 cwts.
Gingellyseed	679 cwts.
Poppyseed	245 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,834 cwts.
Castorseeds	4,116 cwts.
Rice	3,729 cwts.
Myrabollams	378 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,280 cwts.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 31

Previous closing	5.03 5/8
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 31

Previous closing	5.03 11/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 9/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 31

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 31

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.03-3/4. Fluctuations were narrow later, the sterling dollar being quoted at a slight decline at 5.03-5/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03 9/16.

The franc remained steady at 76.40.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.40.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 31

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 3/16d.	20 5/16d.
Forward	20 5/16d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 31

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) 6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, July 31

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 5/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 31

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 31
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 1/4)	5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.93)	37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.95)	0.95
London on Milan (58.81)	58.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8)	1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 31

There was not much doing in the local silver market except a few purchases by speculators. Prices opened at Rs. 56/13, 56/13 and 56/15 and remained steady for the great part of the session but later improved to Rs. 57/4, 57/4 and 57/6 on speculative buying following better advices from London.

Gold remained steady at Rs. 34/4/9, 34/4/9, and 34/5/3.

Mowrasced	870 cwts.
Gram	1,650 cwts.
Joowar	83 cwts.
Bajree	1,691 cwts.
Coal	819 tons.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 31

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 69 and December at 71-3/8 about 1/2 penny higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on commission houses buying but later declined on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with lower levels than the previous closing, July being quoted at 99-3/4, and September at 1.02. Prices declined on weather reports and commission houses selling.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 31

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 46-1/8 and at December 47-5/8. In the absence of demand, business was restricted but later there was a fair enquiry and prices remained steady.

Rye was unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 31

The Argentine linseed market ruled quiet in the absence of buyers....Later there was some speculative interest but prices failed to make an advance. September at noon was quoted at 14.26 i.e. 4 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 31

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 3/8 sellers) £231 1/4 buyers £231 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) Unquoted. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/4 to £32 1/2) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 1/4) £14 3/8 Aug-Sept old crop buyers.

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-7 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8) 7 3/16 paid and buyers

Oct-Dec (7 5/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 7/16) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12 1/16) £12 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£11) £11 shippers

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Small Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 31

Jute shares ruled steady and unchanged with moderate business passing. In coals there was small business at about quotation rates. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Imperial Banks marked a sharp rise over their last quotations. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/3 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/5; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/8; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 111 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/8 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 126 small lots; Central 29/8; Imperial fully paid 1422/8; Imperial Conty 354.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 59; Howrah Amta Light 90.

Cottons: Bowreah ordy 201; Kesoram 4/1

Coals: Borrea ordy 12/4; Equitable 22/8; Nazira 2/8; New Tetturya 1/12; Beerbhoom 12/8.

Jutes: Albion pref 139; Auckland 209/8; Bally 169 small lot; Barnagore 147 small lot; Cheviot 210; Clive 28/8; Delta pref 123 small lot; Howrah 50/8; Hukumchand pref 111/8; India 280; Kamarhatty 527; Kankinarrah 463; Kinnison 613/8; Lansdowne 146; National 22/14 small lot; Northbrook 44/8 small odd lot; Nuddea 34; Reliance 74/8; Standard 327 small lot; Union 435 small lot; Waverley pref 45 small odd lot; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/4; Benares Electric 12/14; Bengal Iron 3/6; Burn and Co ordy 201 cum div. Burn and Co 6 per cent pref 110; Indian Iron and Steel 6/4; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 59; Kumardubi Engineering pref 130; Calcutta Trams ord 17/4; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/4; Midnapore Zemindary 61 small lot.

Rubbers: Kempas 2 point 85 cts; Pajam 2 point 30 cts; Perak River Valley 1 point 35 cts.

Sugars: Balrampur 15/2; Carew and Co 19/6; Cawnpore 30/12; Champaran 21 small lot; Dyer Meakin 86; New Savan 12/14; Samastipur 9/8.

Teas: Banarhat pref 135; Choonabhutti pref 135; Dhelakhat 28/8 small lot; East Indian 14; Gungaram 289; Hasimara 43/10; New Dooars pref 135; Sungma 12/4; Tezpore ordy 11/8.

Debentures: 6 1/2 per cent 1925/55 Calcutta Municipal Debs 127/12.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY QUIET AND UNINTERESTING

NO FRESH BUSINESS IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Fair Business In Rubber

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 31.

The Stock Exchange generally continued very quiet and uninteresting. Giltedged securities suffered from the want of fresh business but in other sections price movements on the whole were without much importance.

In Commodities fair business was done in rubber which showed early firmness mainly owing to to-morrow's first cut in the exportable quota. Wheat after opening firm eased on profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 31
3-30 p.m

The Stock Exchange markets were generally inactive. The tendency was undecided in giltedgeds. Rubber shares were firm but there was only small business. Industrials in general were quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/4) £80
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/4) £115 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8) dol 8 1/4
International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 25-0
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (100-0) 100-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-3) 43-10 1/2
University Ordinary (18-9) 19-0
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-0) 125-0
P and O S N Co Defd (16-0) 16-0
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0
British Celonese (10-10 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-10 1/2) 44-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (23 1/2) 23 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 4-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY

Bombay, July 31.

(In pounds sterling).—

1. Sterling purchased in India. During the week ending July 28, 1934 nil; from 1st April to July 28, 1934 8, 862,000.

2. Sterling taken over in London. During the week ending July 28, 1934. nil; from 1st April to July 28, 1934 nil.

3. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England. During the week ending July 28, 1934 nil; from 1st April to July 28, 1934 2,250,000.

4. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve. During the week ending July 28, 1934 nil; from 1st April to July 28. 1934 nil.

Total: During the week ending July 28, 1934 nil; total from 1st April to July 28, 1934 6,612,000.

SUPPORT TO NEW WAKF BILL

The third of a series of public meetings was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahaffuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia, on Saturday at the "Telli Mohalla Library and Free Reading Room" near J. J. Hospital for eliciting Muslim opinion on the amendment which the Government have set out in the draft to the Musalman Wakf Act 1923. There was a large gathering comprising of all sections of the Muslim community; Mr. Syed Munawar presided.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers illustrating a number of examples of maladministration on the part of the Trustees of the various Trusts and the great hardship and difficulties the beneficiaries undergo for getting their just rights as provided by the Wakf from them.

A deserving applicant if poor and not recommended by intimate friends stood very little chance of obtaining relief. The trustees exercise absolute nepotism. The speakers also emphasised on the need and urgency of giving effects to the amendments of the Musalman Wakf Act 1923 as expeditiously as possible which provides adequate safeguards calculated to protect the interest of the beneficiaries for whom the Wakfs have been dedicated. The gathering whole-heartedly appreciated the views expressed by the speakers.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 31
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100) £100
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 3/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-9) 43-9
Donaro Tea (59-9) 58-1 1/2

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-0) 36-4 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-9) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 5/8) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (46-3) 45-9
Rand Mines (136-3) 136-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 45-0
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (44-4 1/2) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£19 5/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 31

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 5/8) dol 26 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 34 3/4) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) unquoted.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay, July 31.

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, July 31, 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,24,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/11/0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/10/9 received approximately 87 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1/4/9 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, August 7, 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, August 10, 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 1st to Monday, August 6, 1934 at Rs. 99/11/3 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 25th to July 30, 1934 amounted to Rs. 13,75,000.

BUSINESS & POLITICS BOUND INEXTRICABLY

(Continued from page 7)

the expansion of industry and self-sufficiency of India in regard to the manufacture of steel.

"JAPAN TRYING TO CUT THROUGH QUOTA."

Complaints are pouring in from all sides and the import figures are eloquent that, from April to May, the importation of fent and cut pieces in Bombay increased by more than 300 per cent. The Japanese are also sending enormous quantities through Indian States and they appear to have studied every loophole for cutting through the quota.

RACING FREIGHT WAR.

A grave peril has been created for Indian shipping interests on account of the freight war which is raging. Those whose resources are not large and whose staying power when working at a loss is not great must be wiped off, if the present position lasts long. The Indian concerns will be the greatest sufferers.

CEYLON DISCRIMINATING AGAINST INDIA.

Indian commercial interests are also imperilled in outlying parts in British Colonies and in British Protectorates. From Ceylon comes the news that the import duty on ghee, vegetables, eggs and tamarind, etc. from India has been enhanced to a prohibitive extent. This matter was put by your Committee before the Secretary of the Commerce Department, but I regret to inform you that no steps appear to have been taken in this direction so far. While Ceylon is allowed merrily to hit Indian interests, Indian interests are not protected against Ceylon. The entire coast of Malabar is afflicted to-day through the catastrophic fall of prices of copra and cocoanut products as well as cocoanut oil. This fall has been brought about by unequal and unfair competition from the imports of Ceylon.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

Your Chamber took the lead recently in organizing protests against the treatment of our countrymen in Zanzibar. The energy and enterprise of Indians have built up some of these countries. Indian capital has been invested in those parts. These important financial interests have been dubbed by the question begging title of 'money-lending' and very severe and inequitable laws have recently been rushed through at great haste in the legislature of Zanzibar. These laws are directed against Indians. They involve racial discrimination. They invalve confiscation and sequestration of the just rights of property and the just interests, which Indians have acquired in those parts. I decline to believe that all this is done without the knowledge and consent of the Colonial Office and of the British Cabinet. The fact that it has been allowed to be done and that no notice is taken of our protests, is a clear proof that the Englishman does not mind our interests being unjustly dealt with in other parts of the world. I am sure you will agree with me that cases like this are not going to be easily forgotten by us and that when the larger issue between England and India comes to be settled, no Indian is going to be a party to granting the demand for safeguards of English interests in this country remembering that Englishmen have declined similar safeguards to us in other parts of the Empire. Those of our senior men, who were in the habit of lecturing to us to keep to business and to leave aside politics, would now be able to see that politics and business are closely and inextricably bound up and that it is not possible to ignore the plight of our countrymen abroad and see trading and other interests of Indians being sacrificed to the greed of the White settlers and of British traders. If good-will is going to be foundation of any arrangement between England and India in future, such foundation appears to be very grossly threatened by the situation in Zanzibar, and I would once again on your behalf urge that this position should not be allowed to grow up and should be attacked more energetically than it has been done by the Government of India.

"REGULATE INDIAN INSURANCE."

Your Chamber has urged from time to time the revision and consolidation of commercial legislation in several directions. Indian insurance has grown rapidly in recent years and it seems necessary that regulation should be introduced on lines which have been successful in the United Kingdom.

"APPOINT PROF. DAVAR."

With regard to the revision of the Indian Companies Act also, we were asked at one time to wait till the English Act was passed. The English Act was passed in 1929 and give good years have elapsed since and yet the Government of India do not appear to be ready to proceed with this legislation. This is not a party or political legislation. It is not one, on the need of which there is any controversy, and the model of the English Act is before us. All we want is to see how far provisions which are found suitable for English conditions, would have to be modified to suit Indian conditions. In this connection we were informed that Mr. Sen, a Calcutta Attorney, has been appointed by the Government of India as a special officer to look through all the suggestions regarding the modification of Company Law, which have been made so far. Without any desire to disparage Mr. Sen, or his knowledge of the subject, I feel that it would be useless if, with Mr. Sen, is not associated some one with the knowledge of company affairs of Bombay like Professor Davar if a non-official is wanted or like Mr. Mitcheli, our able and evperienced Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay already in service of Government. This is my own suggestion, but I feel that if the Gomernment wish the work to be done promptly and well and if they wish it to be done in a manner, which will suit the province of Bombay, it will be absolutely essential to associate a Bombay man with this work.

"TORPEDOING SWADESHI"

Another direction in which modification is wanted, is the Indian Merchandise marks Act. This Act is at present evaded, because there is no obligation to put the country of origin, when the goods come from the United Kingdom. Such goods are brought to India and are passed on as Swadeshi goods. In the interests of commercial morality such practices should be made punishable. We have urged these and other changes on authoritaties and we hope that the Commerce Depatment will, effect the necessary amendments in these directions.

CONFIDENCE IN MATHURADAS

You will expect me to say something about the affairs of the Chamber, which have unfortunately received much unnecessary publicity. Having the benefit of the confidence of many senior men and of many men of the National Group, I am in a position to say that the differences have been highly exaggerated and the difficulties have been unduly magnified by interested parties who desire to see the break-up of this Chamber and whose objective is to see internecine quarrels. It behoves all of us to defeat such designs. You have been already informed what has been done with regard to the resignation of Seth Mathuradas. You will agree with me that it would be most unfortunate if the Chamber were to lose the guidance of Seth Mathuradas at this time. The Committee have unanimously agreed to approach Seth Mathuradas with a request that, whatever the nature of the digerence he may have found himself in with the Committee, he should reconsider his position and come back at the helm of affairs in this body. I am sure you also agree with me that we all have absolute confidence in Seth Mathuradas, trat by his untiring zeal and unselfishness he had commanded the respect of all, and that it would be the best thing in the larger interests of the Chamber if at this critical juncture he were to resume his office and to render the same invaluable assistance to the Chamber, which he has given in the past.

he second quarterly report of the Chamber was then formally adopted.

The resolution that "the Chamber shall send its representatives now to the Legislature" which was passed unanimously by the Committee was moved from the chair.

Mr Subedar in moving the resolution stated that in the past the feelings predominant in the country were reflected in the Chamber. The Congress had made several substantial changes in its policy and he hoped the Chamber too in consonance with national feelings would make the necessary changes

The resolution was supported by Mr. F. Cooper and was unanimously pased. The meeting then came to a close.

Mrs. SEN GUPTA FOR MADRAS

To Open A. I. Khadi Exhibition At Salem

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta started for Madras to-night to open the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Salem on August 5.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress is the President of the Exhibition Committee.—United Press.

Private Crop Estimates 9 Million Bales

HEAVY SPECULATIVE BUYING & SHORT COVERING

Excessive Heat In Texas

MARKET IN A BULLISH TEMPER

Bombay, July 31.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on bullish crop estimates and improved buying and absence of rain in drought section.

Private crop estimates of about 9 million bales issued by Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co., and Messrs. Bennet and co., had bullish influence on the market. There was heavy short covering and speculative buying. The market opened at a rise of 5 points but declined 2 points from the opening level on scattered selling and October reached the low level of 12.06 At this level there was heavy speculative buying and short covering which raised prices by 25 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a rise 20 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 20 points at 13.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 24 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points at 13.11c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points. There was general buying which met with profit-taking and hedge selling of outside growths. Rains in the Western Belt were considered insufficient. Later on prices advanced on unfavourable weather reacting on heavy straddle selling. Later there was trade calling and local short covering. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.05d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 5 points with July 5.33, October 5.27 and January 5.27

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton section was steady with a fair demand. Sakels closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points while Uppers advanced 6 to 11 points.

The Alexandria market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest	13.15+.22
N. Y. October Lowest	6.85+.07
Liverpool October Highest	6.85+.07
Liverpool October Lowest	6.88+.02

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. New York cable: Wall Street buying and short covering the private crop estimates below 9,000,000 bales. Bearish statistics. Beneficial rains in Texas without effect. Trading narrow.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Rains insufficient excessive heat continues Western Belt causing considerable deterioration looks higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Rains insufficient and excessive heat continues in Western Belt causing considerable deterioration. Looks higher.

Liverpool.—Market quiet at the advance. Muray estimates the crop condition at 63 per cent. Crop estimate is 90,00,000 bales.

Liverpool.—Bull support encouraged by reports new heat wave and low private Bureau crop estimates.

Liverpool.—Market steady. End month calling. Excessive heat continues. Awaiting development Continent. Bullish.

New York.—Clement Curtis estimate crop at 89,80,000, Bennett 89,92,000.

New York.—Several private crop estimates around nine million bales induced covering and renewed outside buying. South sold moderately.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Wall Street buying. Shorts covering; private estimates below 9,000,000; bearish statics (and) beneficial rains in Texas without effect

Liverpool.—Market shews steady undertone on rains Texas insufficient and forecast increasing temperatures.

Liverpool.—Rains insufficient, excessive heat continues Western Belt causing considerable deterioration: looks higher

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from the Garside Cotton Service New York:—

America sales below production. Position stocks orders irregular. Activity slightly above June. England demand slow. Yarn cloth sales below production. France Italy sales barely covering restricted output. Germany mill operatives reduced thirty per cent by Government order.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October 1934	13.13
December 1934	13.26
January 1935	13.31
March 1935	13.43
May 1935	13.51
Middling Spot	13.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October 1934	13.11
December 1934	13.24
January 193	13.27
Middling Spot	13.11

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 30.

Silver—Market small business.

	To day's Prices
Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-5/16

NEW YORK.

New York, July 30.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.99
December 1934	13.13
January 1935	—
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.03
December 1934	13.15
January 1935	13.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 30.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 30. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934		6.91
August 1934		6.87
September 1934		6.85
October 1934	6.82	6.83
November 1934		6.80
December 1934		6.80
January 1935	6.78	6.80
February 1935		6.80
March 1935		6.81
April 1935		6.80
May 1935		6.80
June 1935		6.79
July 1935		6.79
Middling Spot		7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 30.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.41
October 1934	8.49
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.55
January 1935	8.58
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.58

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 30.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.33
Fine (Good Staple)	5.48
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.63
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.55
Fine	3.65
Superfine	3.75
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95

LONDON METALS.

London, July 30.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	231-1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 30.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 30.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952,	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

SEEDS.

London, July 30.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-1-3.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 30.

Messrs. Bathivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	5
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A.	11 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	50
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	14
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	38
Electric Bond 6 p.c Pfd.	44
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel.	108
Western Union Telg.	32 8/4
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20 5/8
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	16
Erie R R.	12
Pennsylvania R R.	24
Union Pacific R. R.	103
Great North Pfd.	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	23 1/4
Distillers Seagram	10
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours	85
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	34 3/4
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	37 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	25
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	18
General Motors	26 3/4
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18 1/4
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	22
American Radiator	11
Plymouth Oil	9
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Radiator	11
Eaton Ffg.	12
Chase Bank	23 7/8
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	370
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	19
General Foods	30
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18

Market dull and steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 31.

Broach J/A. Op. 217 1/4; Highest 219 1/2; Lowest 217 1/4; Closing 219 1/2

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 227 1/2; Highest 228 1/2; Lowest 227 1/4; Closing 228 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 200; Highest 200 1/4; Lowest 199; Closing 200 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 147; Highest 147 1/4; Lowest 146 1/2; Closing 147 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 30.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 11 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 28th July	4,284
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,393,925
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,471,456
Decrease	—77,531

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 30.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6/18/0-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 30.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.04
Amsterdam	7.45 1/4
Brussels	21.48
Madrid	36.87 1/2
Milan	58.78
Berne	15.44 1/2
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.31
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate	5.03-11/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 30.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 23/.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 23/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 30.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 30.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers 29/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York Futures, the local Cotton Market opened at Rs. 230 for Broach April/May delivery.

There was scattered long liquidation at the opening, which declined the prices to Rs. 229/8.

Later on, there was heavy short covering and some speculative buying and bullish private crop estimate from America. Prices advanced to Rs 230-8-0 and there was extensive unloading by professional operators and prices receded to Rs. 229-8-0

Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 7 to 8 points but later on was 4 points u.p There was some liquidation in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach July-Aug	220	12	0
Broach April/May	229	4	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	200	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	146	0	0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 31

92 Oshman Suleman Dhulia 178 1/2

100 K Devchand Kapadwanj 13 on

100 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 3 off

500 G G Kesha and Co Katol 205 1/2

139 G G Kesha and Co Mahu 200 1/2

100 N Fatealli Wun 211 1/2

100 N Fatealli Botad 35 off

200 N Manilal Dhuri 131

100 A Damodar Belari 238

100 B Mavji Wardha 210

50 Kotak and Co Manwath Road 190 3/4

49 Kotak and Co Jalna 190 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31

Bengal Superfine	154/57
Bengal Fine	147/49
Bengal F G	142/44
Sindh-Punjab Fine	147/49
Sindh-Punjab F G	142/44
Wardha-Hingt	214/16
Nagpur/Savner	214/16
Pundhurna	206/08
Yeotmal	205/07
Arvi	204/206
Ellichpur	204/206
Amraoti-Berar	199/200
Khamgaon	199/200
Mulkaupr	195/97
Khandesh	192/94
Jalna/Sailu	195/97
Burwah/Sanavad	204/206
Broach Fine	225/28
Punjab/American	231/36
Punjab/American mix	223/26
Cambodia	231/86
Miraj/Sangli	221/26
Compta Good	226/31
Bagalkot	201/206
Kampala	358
Busoga	356
Jinja	352
Manza	346

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	238	281,245
Central India	212	226,580
Barsi and Nagar	97	178,092
Hyderabad-Gaorani	156	50,335
Berar	322	457,905
Central Provinces	...	115,086
Total Oomras	1,025	1,309,243
Dholera	30	143,930
N W Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	124	59,085
Sind-Punjab	99	183,152
Broach	...	331,089
Coompta and Dharwar	463	73,480
Westerns-Northerns	101	50,812
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	37,243
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,384
Egyptian and African	...	169,888
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	1,842	2,395,767

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 26th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	...	371,878
Japan and China	...	1,046,257
Coast Ports	...	20,639
Up-country by Rail	...	120,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	16,226
Total	...	1,575,397

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 144	140	137	132	
Panjab	... 144	140	137	132	
Rajputana	... 144	140	137	132	
Oomra No. 3	207	204	202	198	.
C P No. 1	219	216	214	210	...
C P No. 2	212	209	207	203	...
Broach No. 2	... 229	226	224	222	
Punjab-Ame	... 236	233	231	229	
Surat	... 289	286	283	280	
Rajpipla	... 287	284	281	278	
Navsari	... 291	288	285	282	

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 30

September 1.74 plus 01

December 1.80

March 1.83 plus 01

May 1.87

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 31

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business. New York silver prices were 20 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-4 1/16. Silver opened to-day at Rs. 56/15 and declined to Rs. 56/12 on long liquidation. Gold market was quiet with scattered selling.

Ready silver	56	12	0
1st settlement	56	12	0
2nd settlement	56	13	6
Gold ready	34	4	9
1st settlement	34	3	9
2nd settlement	34	3	6
Sovereigns	21	9	6

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 31.

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—

Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Jan.

Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May.

Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June

Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready

Buying D D 1/6 3/32 May

Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept

Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 267 1/2

Banks selling T T 265 1/2

Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 571

Banks buying D D 581

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55 7/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 55 5/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79

Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 100

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.03 3/4 30th inst

Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 31st inst.

Japan/London 1/2 9/32 31st inst.

Java/London 7.41 1/4 30th inst.

London/Paris 76.40 30th inst.

London/Belgium 21.48 30th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.44 1/2 30th inst

London/Italy 58.78 30th inst.

London/Berlin 13.04 30th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 30th inst.

London/New York 5.03 11/16 30th inst

London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/4 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-18-0 1/2 28th inst. £6-18-0 1/2 30th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 28th inst. 20 3/16 30th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 1/4 28th inst. 20 5/16 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 45 3/4 28th inst. 46.00 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 28th inst. 13/16 p.c. 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 28th inst. 1 p.c. 30th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent

6 mos 1 1/4 per cent

Tone: Easy.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 131 at Cross Rate 5.03 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 221—Liverpool July 6.96 Rs. 82 1/4 at Rs. change 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935—Liverpool May 1935 6.85 Rs. 68 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 230—New York 13.51 Rs 68 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 5/8.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 31.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21, 22

Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17. 18

Jawar Rs. 10, 11

Bajara Rs. 14, 17

Gram Rs. 16, 17

Tuar Rs. 16, 17

Linseed bolt Brown Rs. 21, 25

Oil cakes Rs. 14, 17

Moog (Green) Rs. 17. 19

Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 11

Maka Rs. 6, 7

Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 78, 85

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70, 75

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10

Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/12

Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8

Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3/4

Shares:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 28

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 117

100 Hukumchand Mill Ltd. 142

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 114

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 105

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour mills Ltd 5

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 82

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20

100 Binod Mills Ltd. 110

50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 50

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1/12

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24

10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion—

Gold Bar per tola Rs 34/12

Silver per 100 tolas 57/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 30-7-34	7747000	9097000
Receipts yesterday 30-7-34	18000	46000
Exports to date 30-7-34	7645000	8569000
Stock at Ports 27-7-34	2473000	3107000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-7-34	1153000	1217000
Stock at Liverpool 27-7-34	966000	832000
Visible Supply 27-7-34	5366000	6560000
Quantity in Sight 27-7-34	12215000	14029000
Quantity out of Sight 27-7-34	13402000	14264000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

In a three hours sessions to-day Mill shares were prominent on renewed rise in raw cotton values. Both Andhras and Powers eased after opening strong. Budli difference of these two counters has widened considerably. Cements ruled steady and so did Bombay Burmas. Belapurs were about unchanged. Tata Constructions further strengthened to-day. The tussle between bears and bulls in Tata Steel ordys. and deferreds continues as before and it appears this state will continue until the final passage of the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly. Imperials further advanced on renewed buying.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 31.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	742	3
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	250	0
100 Central India	220	10
100 Colaba	99	6
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	82	8
100 Gokak	150	0
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	113	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	2
100 Kohinoor	150	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 31.

Bom. Dyeing 37, 36, 38

Century 62, 61

Central India 20, 18

Colaba 96/14

Kohinoor 46, 47, 45, 47

New Great 33, 32, 33

Simplex 76. 79

Swadeshi 69, 68, 70

Bundi 31-12, 10

I. Cement 401, 398, 99

T. Steel Dfd. 76, 77,75, 72, 73

T. Steel Ord 71-2, 70-14, 71

B. Steam 301

B. Burma 45, 44, 45

Tata Hydro 45

Andhra 63,66, 62

Tram. Ord. 14, 5, 5

250 Laxmi	702	8
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1300	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	135	10
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	275	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	80	0
100 Swadeshi	172	8
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	98	8
25-50 Central	29	8
500 Imp. F. Paid	1422	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	351	4
50-100 India	110	0
5 Union	4	14
CEMENTS.		
10 Punjab	31	2
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	399	6
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	338	12
75 Okha	170	0
10 Punjab	21	10
100 Shahabad	347	8
70 United	87	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	34	6
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1456	4
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bombay Tram	145	10
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	145	0
1000 Tata Power	1093	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C Province	90	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	18	6
30 Tata Steel Def.	274	6
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	183	2
50 Belapur Sugar	215	0
250 Bom. Steam	300	10
125 Bom. Burma	445	14
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147	8
8sh. B B Petrol	3	0
50 Bom. Telephone	94	4
100 Ind. Bleaching	132	8
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	530	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	2
30 Tata Construction	80	4
25 Tata Oil	18	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148	12
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149	12
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Annual Report

The following report will be placed before the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India to be held on August 13:—

The Bank Rate remained unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent throughout the half-year; the average for the corresponding period of 1933 was 3,627

Gold exports have continued on a heavy scale, the total value recorded for the six months being Rs. 37 crores and for the period since Great Britain went off the gold standard Rs. 200 crores. So long as there is no heavy fall in the value of gold, it is likely that considerable exports will continue.

COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity prices have fluctuated. Paddy weakened until the end of March but improved in May and June and closed appreciably higher on the half-year. Cotton fluctuated in sympathy with Americans and also reached its highest in June Jute, after improving, closed weaker. Tea was steady under the influence of the Restriction scheme.

Exchange has ruled strong and throughout the half-year has averaged 1/6.042d. closing at 1/6 1/16, gold exports being the determining factor.

Government securities have further appreciated, all issues finishing strong. Government came on the market with a cash and conversion loan in June and, although Rs. 32 crores were asked for and only Rs. 25 crores subscribed, the loan can be considered a success.

RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act 1934 as finally passed by the Legislature have received the assent of the Governor General and a circular letter is being sent to shareholders advising the effect on this Bank of the passing of these Acts

NET PROFIT

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 43,75,407-11-4 which, with Rs. 26,85,646-3-3 brought forward from the half-year ended the 31st December, 1933, makes a total of Rs. 70,61,053-14-7.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-tax	33,75,000	0	0
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
3. Transferred to Pension Funds	72,700	0	0
4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	31,13,353	14	7
Total	70,61,053	14	7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/6

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/9

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/15

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/0/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12

6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 88/5

4 per cent 1934/37 100

4 per cent 1943 106/4

4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/6

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12

5 per cent 1939/44 108/14

5 per cent 1940/43 109/13

5 per cent 1935 102/14

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110

6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102

4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 123

6 per cent K P T 1956 123

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 89/6 touched atRs. 89/6/6 to close at Tone:—Lifileless.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 31

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/12; Highest Rs 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/12, Clearing Rs. 25/12.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/10; Highest Rs. 26/12; Closing Rs. 26/11; Clearing Rs 26/10

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/6; Closing Rs. 17/7; Clearing Rs 17/8

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/9; Highest Rs. 22/10; Lowest Rs. 22/8/6; Closing Rs. 22/9/6; Clearing Rs. 22/10

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/12/6; Highest Rs. 25/14/6; Closing Rs. 25/14; Clearing Rs. 25/14.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

Communal Settlement, Purely Domestic Problem

"Protection With A Vengeance"

Assembly Debate On Tariff Bill Likely To Be Very Lively

Government Viewpoint Remains As Yet Unexpressed

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESP ONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 31.

A critical examination of the Tariff Board's report and the Tariff Bill on Steel Protection by the members of the Assembly has revealed another result which the members will put to Government when Sir Joseph Bhore moves a consideration of the Bill.

So-Called Protection

It is said that the total benefit of protection to Messrs. Tatas' will amount to Rs. 48,000,00 annually, but against this the Company will pay on account of the increased freights on B. N. R. and E. I. R. roughly Rs. 40,000,00 and will provide Rs. 30,000,00 to Government in the form of Excise Duty; thus the net result of the so-called protection will be that the Company will be a net loser to the extent of Rs. 20,000,00.

Lively Debate Likely

If these figures remain unchallenged by Government then the Assembly debate on the Protection Bill would gain a special liveliness. It is said that the benefit of Protective Duties to the Company in 1932-33 was Rs. 94,000,00 being the difference between Protective Duties and Revenue Duties. The Tariff Board thought the benefit of protection hereafter would amount to Rs. 68,500,00, but as the Tariff Board omitted to take note of the difference in the price of tested and untested steel, the Company will lose roughly Rs. 20,500,00 through having to lower the price of their untested steel in competition with the British tested steel.

The difficulty of the Members for the moment in making up their mind on the subject is that Government has not made any statement yet which can explain their point of view, and the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill hardly throws any light on the subject.

Opposition Attack

The point on which the Opposition proposes to concentrate its attack is that the Tariff Bill proposals leave the Company worse off by Rs. 16,000,00 as compared to the Tariff Board's scheme, and that the net position under the Bill is that, whereas the Company gains Rs. 48,000,00 in the shape of Protection, it surrenders Rs. 70,000,00 to the Government in the shape of extra railway freight and Excise Duty.

This the Members consider is Protection with a vengeance.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' PROTEST

Fear Of British Producers Dumping Untested Steel In Indian Markets

The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Hon'ble the Commerce Member, Government of India on July 30:

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association submits that Iron and Steel Duties Bill embodies three undesirable principles. Firstly it confuses the question of Government revenue with the issue of protection to indigenous industry. Secondly, it seeks to impose excise duty on Indian manufactured steel while certain classes of British steel are to be admitted free of revenue duty. Thirdly, it seeks to impose a burden on consumers for Government revenue in the name of protection in the middle of the year and that too for a period of seven years in advance.

Strong Opposition

The Committee strongly opposes the proposed Excise, it being a tax on the production. The Committtee would point out that the Tariff Board's suggestion for Excise for revenue purposes was outside the scope of their reference. It strongly opposes the exemption of British structurals plates and billets from revenue duties. It further submits the countervailing duties are inoperate in case of certain articles, such as British galvanised sheets, where proposed revenue duty is more than protective and countervailing duties combined.

Unconvincing

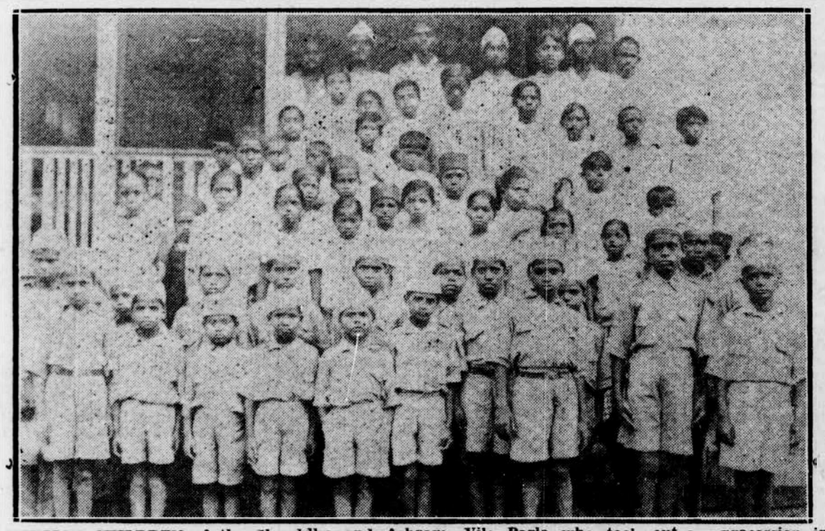
Committee, therefore, urges levy of revenue duty on British structurals, plates and billets and addition of countervailing duties to the Revenue Duties on all articles. It further submits that landed price of galvanised sheets calculated by the Tariff Board at Rs. 160, in para 96 of their report is unduly high and reasons given therefor in para 107 are unconvincing.

The Committee strongly urges correction of the landed price and the consequent adjustment of duties. The so-called preferential treatment to Indian pig iron shipped to United Kingdom is infinitesimal, as compared to substantial preference given to British galvanised sheets. The price of both Semis and Continental structurals are given as Rs. 64 in para 96 of the Report, which appears to the Committee to be an obvious error as price of the latter which is a finished product invariably commands a higher market rate.

The Committee, therefore, urges that this price should be corrected, and duty increased accordingly. It also urges that duties on imports of British untested steel should be higher than those on tested steel, otherwise fair selling prices might not be realised by the Indian Industry, and British producers may dump untested steel in the Indian markets.

In this connection the Committee invites Government's attention to the memoranda submitted by National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers to the Tariff Board. It further submits that the act as amended on the lines suggested above should not be brought into force before the 1st of November as the existing protection expires on 31st October, and it is only fair that the 'status quo' should be preserved till then.

A representation follows.



HARIJAN CHILDREN of the Shraddhanand Ashram, Vile Parle, who took out a procession in Bombay on Sunday last to celebrate the successful termination of Gandhiji's All-India Harijan Tour.

HANDICAPS FUTURE PROGRESS

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association to the Hon. Commerce Member, Government of India, Simla and the President of Legislative Assembly:

My Association feels that the Bill introduced for the protection of Indian Iron and Steel Industry handicaps the future progress of the indigenous industry by imposition of excise duty owing to reduction in revenue, and strongly protest against the preference to British steel and complete removal of duty on British structures.

My Association further urges Government to fix the date of enforcement of new duty from the 1st of November. Its early imposition will seriously dislocate and incur heavy loss to stockists.

"EXTREMELY DETRIMENTAL"

RANGOON, July 31.

Regarding the Steel Protection Bill, the Rangoon Hardware Merchants Association has sent a telegram to the Commerce Member of the Government of India requesting that the new duties should not be brought into effect earlier than the beginning of the next financial year to enable merchants to dispose of their present stocks and opining that the enforcement of the new duties from any earlier date will prove extremely detrimental to the hardware trade throughout India.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

GAYA, July 30.

Meetings of the Provincial and the Reception Committees of the Momin Conference were held at Gaya on 29th July, under the presidentship of Khan Sahib Sardar Mohammad Isham Nagmatia, when resolutions were passed for holding the All-India Momin Conference at Gaya instead of Hazaribagh; for organising deputations for Calcutta and other parts of India; expressing horror at the alleged assault on Momins at Methi, Lucknow and requesting Government for taking prompt action and organizing an all-India protest in that behalf were passed.

It was also resolved to form an All-India organisation, raising funds for the Conference.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Latif-ur-Rahmann, Chairman All-India Momin Conference, Gaya.

DEFENCE OF "GENUINE TRANSACTIONS" DISBELIEVED

Magistrate Holds Accused Did 'Teji-Mandi' Business Which Amounted To Wagering, And Fined Him Rs. 60

Holding that the "teji-mandi" business carried on openly by the accused in American cotton amounted to wagering transactions, Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, convicted and sentenced Chandulal Manecklal, having his office on the first floor of a building at Masjid Road, to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default suffer three weeks rigorous imprisonment.

The defence of the accused was that he was working under a broker of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and that the transactions carried on by him were genuine transactions in American Cotton bales.

The Magistrate believed the expert evidence, adduced by the police, to show that the transactions were wage-ring transtions as no delivery took place of the cotton and also found from the books of the accused that no delivery of the cotton had taken place at all. He, therefore, found the accused guilty of being the occupier of a common gaming house which is an offence under Section 4-c of the Gaming Act.

Test Case By Police

The case against the accused was launched as a test case by the Pydhownie police. On receipt of information that the accused was openly carrying on "teji-mandi" business in room No. 7, Jackeria Building, at Masjid Bunder Road.

Inspector Sheikh Hussain and Deputy-Inspector Beart watched the premises of the accused.

The accused it appears had a telephone in the office and was carrying on his trade openly as if he were engaged in a legal occupation.

The police sent a bogus customer to the office of the accused for four days to lay bets on "teji" as well as "mandi" and when they were satisfied that there was no question of delivery obtained a warrant to raid the place. Ultimately on the night of April 10 last the bogus customer was again sent to the office of the accused with a marked ten rupee note and after the bet was laid the Manekial, the owner of the place, and five others found in the room were arrested.

Working Under Broker

Chandulal was charged with being the occupier of the gaming house while the others were charged with being found in a gaming house.

The accused stated that he was working under a broker of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and that the transactions carried on by him were all genuine and if delivery of the goods had been demanded his head broker would have done so.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the expert evidence adduced by the police had not been rebutted by the defence and therefore convicted Chandulal and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

Jairam Kanji, one of the accused, who was the servant of Chandulal was acquitted.

The other four accused Popatlal Manji, Jitmal Kanji, Naranji Shamji and Mohanji Morarji were fined Rs. 10 each.

Mr. Kothare conducted the prosecution while Mr. Janai defended the accused.

PERMISSION GIVEN AFTER 4 YEARS REFUSAL

Nizam's Govt. Allow Andhra Conference To Be Held At Khammamett

HYDERABAD (Decn.), July 28.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, it was decided that the next session of the Andhra Conference should be held in Khammamett in the month of November and the names of Major M.G. Naidu and three others were recommended to the Reception Committee for presidentship.

It may be recalled that permission for the Conference, which was refused for the last four years has just been granted.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu Against Outside Intervention

Benares Session Mere Confirmation Of Bombay Sittings

"Resignations, Source Of Sorrow But Not Of Surprise"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 31.

In the course of an interview Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, commenting on the Working Committee decisions and the resignations of Pundit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney said:—

"The Benares session of the Congress Working Committee has been but a confirmation of the Bombay Session. The renewed resignations of Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are doubtless a source of sorrow but not of any surprise."

It was obviously impossible for them to concur with the Working Committee's resolution without doing violence to their unequivocal and emphatically expressed conviction against the Communal Award.

"IMPOSSIBLE."

It was equally impossible for the Working Committee to alter its attitude of impartial equity which it claims in respect of all communities or to change by a jot or tittle either the substance or spirit of its carefully considered formula. I would like specially to endorse the statement that the communal settlement is a purely domestic problem, and we may not, without abrogating our national self-respect, either ask for or accept outside intervention in composing our internal difference."

VELKAR CONDEMNS COMMUNAL AWARD

Urges Geneva Formula For Minorities In India

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, July 30.

The Akola District Hindu Maha Sabha Conference was held on Saturday the 29th instant at Shri Ram Theatre, Akola, when a large number of Delegates and distinguished visitors were present.

Dr. M. B. Velkar presided.

The President of the Conference was received by Mr. Athalaye, the President of the Akola Municipality and Chairman of the Reception Committee. Guard of honour to the President of the Conference was presented by the members of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangha. Dr. Velkar then hoisted the National Flag.

TILAK'S CHELA.

The Conference commenced at 1 p.m.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address introduced Dr. Velkar to the Conference as a staunch follower of the late Kokmanya Tilak. The Chairman condemned the Communal Award and laid stress on the necessity of solidarity among the Hindus.

Dr. Velkar in his presidential address spoke of the greatness of Hinduism and the great part the Hindus have played from the days of Yore, and gave a graphic picture of the several fights India gave to foreign invaders.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

Referring to the Muslim demands Dr. Velkar said:—

In the last C. D. Movement the Muslims who are no less than 1/4th of the population of this country lagged far behind, and but for the Red Shirts, their contribution is insignificant. Inspite of this, they are the foremost in demanding their share of the Reforms. Though 1/4th in population, they claim 1/3rd of the representation in the Government of the country; a claim which is totally opposed to political morality and inter-National justice.

AWARD MUST GO.

Dr. Velkar condemned the communal Award in unequivocal terms and styled it as the price paid by John Bull to the Muslim flirtation.

He recommended the acceptance of the principle underlying the Award of Minorities Committee of the League of Nations which Sir Arthur Henderson considers as the public Law of Europe and the whole world. India can accept that as a solution. Since India happens to be its original member, a solution which has proved a great success in Poland according to the latest Survey by the League of Nations, will prove feasible. Protection is granted only in matters of religion, custom and language, and not in the political field, such as weightage or statutory majority which leads to the creation of a state within a state.

GENEVA PRESCRIPTION.

In Poland the percentage of Germans is the same as that of the Moslems of India e.g. 25 per cent. and the Germans, there, are content with the League Award and do not bask for favours from greater Germany, as the Muslims do from Turkey or Afghanistan. They are never Pan-Germanic in social, political matters as the Moslems of India. The German of Poland is an intrigal part of the Polish Government, and unlike the Muslim, is proud to be so.

Dr. Velkar concluded his stirring address with an appeal to the Hindu Youth to unite, organise and advance.

Several resolutions condemning the Communal Award, the White Paper, Muslim attitude and recommending Sudhi and Sanghatan were passed after a long debate.

BREAK OF CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dcn.), July 30.

It is officially announced that cholera has broken out in Secunderabad, there being seven cases during the first three days. Stray cases are also reported from Hyderabad City.—United Press.

Karachi.—The "Baluchistan Jadid," a vernacular paper, has been asked to deposit Rs. 1,000 as security for publishing two objectionable articles.—United Press.

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